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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
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Prescriptions accurately fitted.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
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General Managers.

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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15	minutes
8.00 "	to 9.30 "	" 10	"
9.30 "	to 11.00 "	" 15	"
11.30 "	to 12.45 p.m.	" 15	"
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 "	" 10	"
1.15 "	to 1.45 "	" 15	"
1.45 "	to 2.15 "	" 10	"
2.15 "	to 5.00 "	" 15	"
5.00 "	to 8.00 "	" 10	"

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.30 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.			
8.00	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15	minutes
10.30 "	to 11.00 a.m.	" 10	"
11.30 "	to 12.00 noon	" 15	"
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" 10	"
1.00 p.m.	to 5.30 "	" 15	"
5.30 "	to 6.00 "	" 10	"
6.00 "	to 8.30 "	" 15	"
8.30 "	to 8.00 "	" 10	"

NIGHT CARS.
As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1919, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations		No. 3. A Local. a.m.	No. 5 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.		7.30		8.35		3.30			
SHEK LUNG	arr.		8.40		11.07		4.45			
	dep.		8.45		11.17		4.55			
Shum Chun	arr.		10.30		1.00		6.40			
	dep.	7.37	10.50	8.10	4.30	11.46	6.45	2.00	5.04	6.21
Sheungshui	dep.	7.53	—	8.16	4.37	11.51	—	2.08	5.10	6.27
Fanling	dep.	7.57	—	8.23	4.45	11.55	—	2.16	5.14	6.31
Taipo Market	dep.	7.46	—	8.32	4.54	12.05	—	2.25	5.22	6.41
Taipo	dep.	7.52	—	8.37	5.01	12.09	—	2.27	5.28	6.45
Shatin	dep.	8.04	—	8.50	5.14	12.22	—	2.40	5.41	6.58
Tsaumati	dep.	8.17	—	9.04	5.30	12.35	—	2.53	5.57	7.00
Hunghom	dep.	8.25	—	9.10	5.36	12.41	—	2.59	6.03	7.06
KOWLOON	arr.	8.29	11.10	9.13	5.39	12.44	7.25	3.02	6.07	7.09

On Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays only.

UP TRAINS

Stations		No. 4 Local. a.m.	No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 12 Local. a.m.	No. 14 Local	No. 16 Local. a.m.	*No. 18 Through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. 24 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry leave	H.K.	6.25	7.55	9.05	10.15	11.15	11.45 a.m.	1.05	2.45	4.35	6.05
KOWLOON	dep.	6.46	8.10	9.20	10.33	11.35	12.07 p.m.	1.18	3.08	4.55	6.25
Hunghom	dep.	6.50	—	9.25	10.37	11.37	12.09	1.20	—	4.58	6.29
Yaumati	dep.	6.57	—	9.32	10.43	11.43	12.15	1.26	—	5.04	6.35
Shatin	dep.	7.09	—	9.46	10.55	11.55	12.25	1.40	—	5.19	6.47
Taipo	dep.	7.22	—	10.00	11.09	12.09	12.35	1.55	—	5.27	7.01
Taipo Market	dep.	7.26	—	10.07	11.13	12.13	12.38	1.57	—	5.31	7.05
Fanling	dep.	7.37	—	10.19	11.23	12.23	12.47	2.07	—	5.42	7.15
Sheungshui	dep.	7.41	—	10.23	11.27	12.27	12.50	2.11	—	5.45	7.19
Shum Chun	arr.	7.46	8.50	10.28	11.32	12.32	12.55	2.16	3.46	5.50	7.24
	dep.	—	8.55	10.50	—	—	—	—	3.48	—	—
SHEK LUNG	arr.	—	10.35	1.53	—	—	—	—	5.23	—	—
	dep.	—	10.40	2.15	—	—	—	—	5.38	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	arr.	—	12.50	5.10	—	—	—	—	8.00	—	—

On Sundays and Public Holidays only. On Saturdays only.

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheungsui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.50	12.00	2.20	6.00	Shataukok	dep.	7.05	10.20	1.05	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.45	12.55	3.15	6.55	Fanling	arr.	8.00	11.15	2.00	5.55

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GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet.	350 feet.	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53 "	83 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28 "	24 "	34 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 80 and 40 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

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FLOATING DOCKS.

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Lifting Power	7,700 tons.	12,000 tons.	18,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken	460 feet.	580 feet.	470 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken	56 "	66 "	98 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken	23 "	28 "	30 "

Floating Crane of 40 tons weight, besides 100 Tripod Cranes.

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Length on Keel Blocks	363 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	56 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 " 0 "

Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

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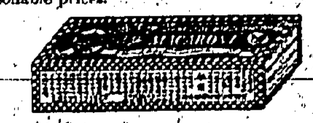

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, September 10th.

The embargo on imports into this country having been removed, quite a number of those clever people who write political articles have been trying to "make our flesh creep," like the Fat Boy in Pickwick, at the fearful and wonderful quantities of goods which the Germans are (so they say) ready to send us. It is only the other day that those selfsame people were calling out for thousands of millions of pounds as war indemnities from the Germans, though how our late enemies in arms are to pay us or anybody else unless they are able to trade is, in the language of the immortal Lord Dundreary of the play, "one of those things no fellah can understand."

This freedom to trade—not only with England but with other countries—is something which must be conceded the Germans. However eloquently politicians declaim against it, and however much it goes against the grain, the fact remains that you cannot enclose seventy millions of industrious and intelligent people inside a ring fence, as it were, and say you will never again have business dealings with them. I find that hard-headed commercial men in London, and in the industrial centres of the Midlands and North, are under no illusions in this matter.

"Business is business," a leading merchant with large overseas connections said to me a few days ago, "and now that the Hun has been thoroughly beaten and put in his place, why on earth should I refuse to sell him my goods? I am not in trade simply for the good of my health; I do it to make money. And if Germans buy British goods they will—there is no other way—pay for them by sending their goods over here. That is the alphabet of commercial dealings between nations. Yet you hear grown-up men saying in one breath, "Germany must pay for the War"—this was one of the cries at the last General Election—and in the next breath, "Let us boycott German trade." In the strictly business sense this is only baby-talk."

ANTI-DUMPING LEGISLATION.

I believe that this is a very fair example of what most business men are thinking, and of what many of them are saying, though perhaps most of them do not put it quite so plainly or so forcibly. An outcry against German goods which is being revived at the moment by some party newspapers as a journalistic "stunt" cannot be seriously regarded as a business proposition.

It is, however, generally regarded as quite another matter to permit trade competitors to dump their surplus manufactures here at prices which kill the home producer. That was done before the war, and it is not likely to happen again—at any rate to the same extent which formerly prevailed. The Prime Minister, on behalf of the Government, promised before Parliament rose for the Autumn recess that while import restrictions generally would cease on September 1st., provision would be made for the protection of home industries against dumping, and that restrictions would be imposed on imports likely to affect unstable "key" industries.

The principle underlying proposed State regulation of imports in this connection is briefly designed (1) to prevent the sale in this country of similar goods beneath their price in the country of origin; and (2) to check any flood of imports (for instance, from Germany) that might arise from a collapse of exchange. Further, a limited number of "key industries held to stand in need of protection are to be scheduled, and competitive products from abroad will be prohibited from importation except by licence.

FREE TRADE *v.* PROTECTION.

To the out-and-out Free Trader restrictions upon imports under any pretext whatever is unjustifiable. Hence we already have in its early stages the beginning of controversy on the old familiar lines. The Northcliffe Press has declared for Tariff Reform—especially against the Germans—and every day for the past week it has been sought to rouse the country over a prospective influx of German toys. As might be expected, the toy manufacturers here are now demanding that toys should be scheduled as a British "key" industry. Next, the fearful rumour has been started that German picture post-cards may possibly be sent over in millions, and naturally the home manufacturers are raising a loud and exceeding bitter cry that they will be ruined. They, too, are claiming that picture post-cards are a "key" industry upon which the greatness of Britain depends! Next week, no doubt, it will be some other industry.

The strength of the forces at work may be gauged by a demand which is being made that Sir Auckland Geddes, President of the Board of Trade, should not wait for the re-assembling of Parliament in October, when the new anti-dumping legislation is to be introduced, but that he should take the matter into his own hands and re-impose the restrictions on imports which were taken off on September 1st. But it is by no means likely he will venture to assume the despotic power which such a proceeding would involve.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

This week's *Punch* has as principal cartoon under the heading "Paradise Lost" the picture of a little flapper and a portly officer, an obvious "dug-out," leaving a Government office hand-in-hand looking exceedingly woe-begone and miserable. It means that the exodus has begun of some at least of the clerical army employed in Government Departments and numbering 307,825 persons, according to a recent White Paper. The picture gives point to the joke which went down very well indeed at the Pavilion the other night, when one of the comedians, on seeing a couple of Cabinet Ministers together in a box, contrived to tell the house that "England is a place inhabited by Government officials, and a few other people."

Apropos this subject, I hear that men belonging to the old Civil Service are rather sore that they are included in the sweeping condemnation meted out to State Departments in regard to "extravagance and other sins of commission and omission. They have every reason to protest. Nobody has regretted and condemned the methods of the war-time class of officials more than the tried and experienced men who were, in too many cases, elbowed aside or ignored.

Successive Prime Ministers have borne testimony to the high conception of duty of both the Home and Colonial Civil Services. Both are recruited in the same way; and when the new Departments are wound up—I saw the other day in a return that they number something like 150 all told—those who represent the old traditions will be found as concientious and capable as ever.

COL. JOHN WARD, M.P.

Colonel John Ward, the well-known Labour M.P., who spent some months in Hongkong in command of the Middlesex Regiment, has come home this week from Russia. The men he commanded are on their way to England. He took part in the operations in East Siberia which overthrew the rule of the Bolsheviks in that region. To an interviewer he gave an account of things in Russia which amply confirms the stories that have appeared in the British papers.

The continued existence of the always threatened Trotsky *régime* is, he says, rendered possible only by sheer terrorism. Everyone acts under fear of denunciation to the authorities. There is no food and no clothing; there are none of the ordinary necessities of life for those who do not profess Bolshevism. Moreover, the Bolsheviks are in a particularly strong position in having complete control of the manufacturing and the rich districts.

The Bolsheviks, said Colonel Ward, have unlimited supplies of munitions. Just before the Revolution Russia had received from Great Britain, America, and Japan arms and munitions for an army of 16,000,000 men. The Bolsheviks, he believes, have munitions enough to carry on war on the present scale for ten years.

FOOTBALL AGAIN.

Football bids fair to be more popular than it was even in the brave days before the war. There was such eagerness to begin the season's play, and the programmes in the first-class competitions are so extended, that a start was made on the last Saturday in August—the day that saw cricket come to an end with the victory of Yorkshire as top of the counties. Thanks to Daylight Saving legislation which filches an extra hour from the night in summer, evening matches are being played round London to the evident pleasure of big crowds. At the railway-stations on some evenings of late the rush of enthusiasts to see a match has been nearly as great as it is on a Derby Day at Victoria—which is saying a lot.

The laws of the game remain unaltered since the Football Association, the Football League, and the Southern League practically closed down at the end of the 1914-15 season. The one important change in the rules was made at the last meeting of the F.A., when the playing season was extended to include the last Saturday in August and the first Saturday in May. Many of the Football League clubs desired to have a season from August 15th, till May 15th; but this encroachment on cricket was not pressed.

The Football League comprises no fewer than 44 clubs—22 in each Division. This season fixtures will be played on the system of clubs meeting each other in home-and-away matches on successive Saturdays, and in each match the visiting club will take 20 per cent. of the "gate."

"PUSSYFOOT" AT WORK.

Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson has returned quietly from a visit to Denmark and is settling down quietly to work in the offices he occupies in Fleet-street as the representative in England of the Anti-Saloon League of America. He hopes to convert this benighted country from a fondness even in moderation for "the wine of Scotland" and the national habit of working men of drinking "the brown October." Evidently the great expert with the quiet methods believes he is on a long trail, as he confesses that he has taken the offices for 22 years on lease.

It would be unwise to hazard a guess how much support the American mission will have in the effort to make England "dry," like the States. That remains to be seen. But a man with a nickname like "Pussyfoot" is bound to be talked about, and, in fact, there has been more in the papers about teetotalism in the past few weeks than previously in as many years. This is all to the good from the Anti-Saloon standpoint.

"The durned name has been following me right across Europe," Mr. Pussyfoot" Johnson said to a writer in the *Westminster* the other day. "From 1906 till 1912 I was chief officer of the U.S. Indian Service, and it was my business to round up outlaws—illicit liquor sellers, train robbers, and bank robbers." I rounded up four thousand, four hundred, and some. They gave me the name for I used to do my work at night and pounce on them by surprise.—H.B.

FOOTBALLERS AND OFF-SIDE RULE.

POINTS THAT MUST BE REMEMBERED.

[BY W. PICKFORD.]

It is a pleasure to be writing on football again. Five years is a long gap, but the amazing thing is that football picks up its threads so readily after such a devastating interval. Here we are on the fringe of another season, just as keen and just as eager as if there had been no stoppage. Indeed, I go further, and say that the game has a part to play in humanising us a little. We have got a bit at loggerheads, the one with the other, and it may be a welcome antidote.

Reconstruction that we hear so much about, or did in the new zeal after the armistice, has not touched our old game. We are "as you were," save trifling concessions to higher prices, for "your football will cost you more." The amusement tax will puzzle many a country secretary, and railway fares will be a financial problem. Really, we must fight for some consideration for football teams travelling in pursuit of healthy recreation. I am astonished that there is any hesitation. But for the most part we resume where we left off.

LAWS AS BEFORE.

And—astounding fact!—the laws of the game are just the same as when the last rule-book was printed in 1914 and the last referees' chart in our hands. Five years, and not a comma altered! It is almost a miracle. The penalty kick is unamended, though it needs some looking at; there is still a throw-in for deliberate kicking-out, which is absurd, and our old friend the offside law comes back again bristling like a contact mine with exploding points. The trouble is that a mine can be got rid of by tapping one of its buttons with a hammer—also the tapper—but Law 6 would defy Royal Commission. Judging from some of the reports of such that I have read, it would do it easily. Neither Mr. Smillie nor Sir Eric Geddes would get much change out of it. It would baffle President Wilson.

You can't get rid of it, because it is the keynote of the Association game. If, as in Rugby, all players ahead of the ball were offside, how farcical it would be. If your goalkeeper had the ball every other man of your team would be out of play. I can imagine a back being whistled down close to his own goal line.

A STRANGE PICTURE.

On the other hand, if there were, as some urge, and as in wild moments of exasperation at the ill-considered and very vocal decisions of club directors, I have sometimes almost desired, no offside, it would destroy the open character of the game. The first instruction that a centre forward would get would be to "wait" on the other goalkeeper. A back would then "wait on" the forward, another forward would join his comrade, and we should have eight players or so out of 22 hanging about the goals. The poacher would be a recognised item in the side, and nothing but good manners would hinder him from standing alongside the enemy goalkeeper cracking jokes and patiently awaiting the opportune moment for a rush.

No, we don't want that. We want forwards to carry and fetch and to work to the goal by combined movements. It is an integral part of the spectacular charm of the game, whether it is done like Bobby Templeton and Billy Meredith, with consummate artistry of footwork, or by the speed and pushfulness of Harry Hampton or Joe Smith.

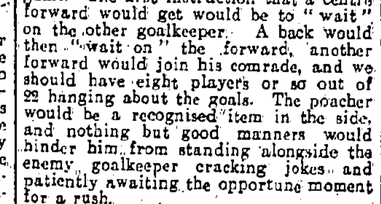
In attempting to explain the offside regulation it may clear the ground to state when it does not apply. These occasions are:—

1.—If you are within your own half when the ball is last played.
2.—If you have three opponents between you and their goal-line when the ball is played.
3.—If an opponent plays or touches the ball.
4.—Next after a goal-kick from either end.
5.—Next after a corner-kick.

Offside generally happens owing to a break-through the defence when forwards, being eager to take advantage of the occasion, fail to watch their relative positions in regard to the player with the ball. There is really not much deliberate attempting to sneak, it is usually due to speed and over-keenness. The Scots, who play a more close-passing game than anyone else, do not get pulled up quite so often as the more impetuous English. They are slower and more deliberate.

THE DIAGRAM.

Now when the forward rush happens it would be next to a miracle if, at a given moment, all the five were in a dead line. Wouldn't it? They occupy moving positions in front or behind he who has the ball, as in the diagram.



A's defend and B's attack. The whole line has swept through the halved of the defence, and B1 is dribbling the ball up. If you draw a line through B parallel with the goal-line B2, B4 and B5 are in offside positions. B3 is not, nor would he be if he were level with B1.

It is therefore the duty of the three not to

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

1.—Touch the ball;
2.—Nor in any way whatever to interfere with an opponent;
3.—Or with play.

B4 could *hardly move*, even to get out of the way of A2 (the back), without interfering with him. Most referees would at once give B4 offside even if he stood still.

But if B2, B4 (left alone) and B5 waited until B1 had taken the ball on, and they were no longer in front, they would then be put onside. That is where forwards go wrong. Either they get excited and rush onward, or B1 stupidly parts with the ball and forces the referee to act.

Curiously enough, it also follows the strict and only reading of the law that if B1 passed the ball back and B2 ran to it, and when he played it, was behind B1, he would still be offside because he was so when the "ball was last played."

It will thus be seen how easy it is for eager players to spoil a good chance, and for impatient spectators to miss the point. The cold eye of the referee, however, takes it in, and in 95 rulings out of 100, if he has a fair experience, the referee's decision is right.

THE UNCHANGING EAST.

ORIENTALISTS IN LONDON.

Seven years have passed since last an Oriental Congress met, on that occasion in Athens. There was to have been a congress at Oxford in 1915, but the world was then at war. Now, after Peace, Orientalists of many nations have gone to London, and last month they were discussing matters of interest to scholars in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society in Albemarle-street, W.

The visitors were welcomed on September 3rd, by a distinguished vice-President of the Royal Asiatic Society, Sir Charles Lyall, who remarked that the great catastrophe of the war had overthrown many things besides empires, and during the troubled time now past the pursuit of scientific studies and exploration had been impossible. Now came the epoch of reconstruction, and they assembled in London to inaugurate a fresh effort in Oriental studies. The conception of that reunion was due to M. Emile Senart, the president of the Société Asiatique, who thought that past gatherings of Orientalists often had lacked a solid purpose, and that it was desirable that scholars should meet more frequently with the object of keeping in touch, and concerting plans for the advancement of archæological research among the nations which the war had brought together in bonds of closest friendship. This idea was warmly received by the Royal Asiatic Society. Among the changes wrought by the war were the severance of the outlying provinces from the Turkish Empire, and the entry of India as a nation into the field of politics. The new conditions had thrown open to scientific research large tracts which hitherto had been in a great measure closed. That made all the more important to the world's progress the study of Oriental questions. Especially we should endeavour thoroughly to understand the Indian mind, thought, and aspirations.

M. Emile Senart, acknowledging the welcome, spoke of the intimate relations which the war had created between the Allied countries, and foresaw great advantages in closer co-operation between them for research. Professor J. H. Breasted (America) and Dr. G. Furlani (Italy) also cordially replied.

EARLY POEMS IN ARABIC.

Sir Charles Lyall discussed ancient Arabic poetry, which he said was not now recognised as the beginning of all the great literature of the Arabs. It was quite a mistake to imagine that the Koran was the model of correct Arabic. That model was to be found in the ancient poets, who set the style of correct writing. As research proceeded it became evident that we had not anything like the beginning of Arabic poetry in our hands, the reason being that Arabic poems were first handed down vocally, and not put into writing. All early poetry that we knew used the same conventions, metres, and language, the results of a long tradition that had been going on for centuries before. He had hoped, as his own contribution to the joint session, to present complete his edition of the Mufaddaliyat, the earliest anthology, with one exception, of old Arabic poems, which had been printing for several years at Beyrut, but when the war broke out the Turks plundered the press of all paper. Now, under Allied protection, the fathers of the College of St. Joseph at Beyrut were printing the last hundred odd pages, and from the sheets he was able to show he believed it would be agreed that no finer printing in Arabic was ever accomplished.

Professor Cordier, who spoke in French, reviewed the last twenty years of Chinese studies, and alluded to the loss occasioned by the deaths of Chavannes, Gauthiot (who died in the war), and Petrucci (who had written especially on Chinese art). The earliest Chinese sculptures in stone that were known were, he said, the horses in front of the tomb of General Ho Kin Ping, dating 117 years before Christ. Next to these horses, the most ancient monuments in sculptured stone belonged to the Han dynasty, which went back to the first year of the Christian era.

This morning the joint session breaks up into three sections for the discussion of various papers, and the afternoon will be spent at the Oriental rooms of the British Museum. Among many papers promised for the week are contributions by M. Danon on "Fragments of Turkish Versions of the Bible," by Dr. Cowley on a passage in the Moabite Stone, by M. Pelliot on a Mongol text of the secret history of the Mongols, and by M. Clermont-Ganneau on a Jewish inscription on a mosaic found during the war. To-morrow the members will visit the School of Oriental Studies, and on Saturday Kew Gardens, the session closing with a dinner that evening.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS LORDSHIP THE CHIEF JUSTICE, (SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.)].

KIDNAPPING A GIRL.

Cheung Fung was brought up for sentence for kidnapping a girl ten years old. When the case was tried on Wednesday, the jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty," and His Lordship postponed sentence, stating that he wished to consult Mr. Justice Melbourne, who had sentenced the same prisoner, on Monday, to two years' hard labour on a similar charge.

Addressing the prisoner, His Lordship said:—I have made inquiries of the learned Judge, and I find that the circumstances in the other case were very similar. In that case you took another child to the New Territories, and you have been successful in doing the same thing on this occasion. You are carrying on a very disgraceful trade trafficking in little children. You tried to make the jury and me believe that Lai Yau Chee was a party to the offence. I do not know if that is right, but that does not make any difference to this case. You are guilty of depriving people of their children by stealing them and then selling them. This is a bad, a very bad case, and I sentence you to two years' hard labour, the sentence to follow the one you are now serving.

SHOOTING A EUROPEAN SERGEANT.

The hearing was continued of the case in which Tang San was indicted for wounding Sergeant Lannon with intent to murder.

When this case was called on Tuesday, the witnesses were absent. Mr. Pollock, the Acting Attorney-General, informed His Lordship, yesterday, that no blame attached to the Crown Solicitor's office for the delay. The Crown Solicitor had sent notices to both the C.S.P. and the Governor of the gaol, giving them the calendar day by day. Mr Wakeman, who had just returned from leave, informed him that that had been the practice for a long time, carried out for the express purpose of obviating such an occurrence as that of Tuesday.

The hearing then proceeded, the jury being as follows:—Messrs. E. L. Sim, D. A. de Carvalho, W. Anderson, B. M. Castro, C. Wallace, C. H. Osmund, and J. S. da Costa.

Sergeant Lannon, deposed that at 9 p.m., on August 24th he was on duty at the junction of Bedford and Taipo Roads. This was the night of the Kowloon Dairy Farm robbery, and he was instructed to keep a sharp look-out for suspicious characters. At about 9.30, he saw prisoner walking in the direction of Yaumati. Witness stopped him and asked him where he was going, but received no reply. There were two street lamps where they were standing, and witness could see the accused's face quite clearly. He had no doubt that the prisoner in the dock was the same man. As witness walked towards the prisoner with the intention of searching him, the prisoner bolted in the direction whence he came. Witness gave chase, caught him from behind, and held him round the body. The accused then drew a revolver and, putting his right arm behind him, fired a shot. Witness was wounded in the right hip. A struggle then followed for the possession of the revolver, which witness succeeded in wrenching from the prisoner's hand. Witness then overbalanced himself and fell to the ground, and the accused ran away. Witness fired a shot after him and then, getting up, continued the chase, but the prisoner had got a lot of start and made good his escape. Witness attempted to fire another shot, but the revolver misfired. Witness fired with his own service revolver, he did not think the shot had hit the prisoner. He was not much disabled by the wound at the time he chased the prisoner. The five-chamber revolver (produced) was the one he wrenched from the prisoner's hand. It was fully loaded. Only one shot was fired from it. Witness went to hospital the same night, and stayed there until September 22nd., when he was discharged. While in hospital, he saw and identified the prisoner as his assailant. Witness gave a general description of his assailant to Sergt. Grimmett and Insp. Gerrard on the night of August 24th., on the way to the hospital.

Asked if he had any question to put the witness the accused said "No, I don't know 'im; I never saw him in my life."

The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

OPIUM IN SALT FISH.

INGENIOUS ATTEMPT AT SMUGGLING.

An ingenious attempt to smuggle 459½ taels of opium has been frustrated by the Police. The drug, which has been seized, is valued at $6,000, so that if the maximum penalty of ten times its value were imposed the fine would amount to $60,000.

Two men were charged, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with being in unlawful possession of the drug.

Mr. A. E. Hall appeared for the defence.

Inspector Grant stated that on Saturday the Police received information that the *Sui Yick* would be arriving in harbour with fifteen bales of salt-fish. The informer believed that three of the bales would contain a quantity of opium. Witness sent Sergeant Stimson and a party of detectives to the vessel, and when they got there they found first defendant sitting in a boat by the side of the vessel with a delivery order-book in his hand. The bales of fish which the Police were looking for were being loaded into the junk. When this was completed the first defendant signed the bill of lading in the presence of the Police. Sergeant Stimson examined one of the bales and found it contained a quantity of opium. The junk was then taken ashore, and the first defendant informed the Police that the accountant of a Chinese shop where he was working had sent him to take delivery of the fish. He conducted the Police to a house in Connaught Road West and pointed out the second defendant, who was also arrested and taken to the Central Police Station. The second defendant was evidently the man in charge of the firm, for he had the keys with which the Police opened the safe in the room. A telegram from Saigon was found in the safe to the effect that the fish was being sent.

Mr. Hall failed to see how the second defendant was concerned in the case. He was charged with being in possession of the opium, but, according to Inspector Grant's statement, the only reason why he was arrested was because he possessed keys which suited the safe in which a telegram was found relative to his despatch of the fish.

Mr. Lindsell agreed and discharged second defendant. The case against the first defendant was remanded till to-day.

DEMANDING MONEY BY MENACES.

The case was concluded at the Magistracy, yesterday, in which a Chinese was charged with demanding money by menaces.

Complainant was the wife of a man with whom defendant was in partnership in a lottery business. He asked for $40, threatening to assault her if she refused. Defendant stated that he intended borrowing the money.

Mr. Lindsell fined defendant $50, with the alternative of four weeks' hard labour.

THE CHING E ISLAND ROBBERY.

Five Chinese were indicted for robbery with violence on Ching E Island on August 29th.:—

The Acting Attorney-General prosecuted. The same jury was empanelled as in the previous case.

The facts of the case, as outlined by the prosecution, were that six men hired a sampan and went to Ching E Island, telling the sampan people that they were going to do certain work on a grave. When they reached the Island, four men went ashore and the two others remained in the boat, pointing revolvers at the sampan man and his wife to prevent them from running away. The men who had gone ashore robbed the occupants of a house of a silver bangle and a quantity of clothing, worth about $30. One of them was seized by the occupants and tied up till the Police arrived. The others got away, but four were arrested later on information given by the man who was first arrested.

During the proceedings, the Attorney-General added a charge of receiving stolen property against the second prisoner at the suggestion of his Lordship.

The jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty of robbery with violence" against four of the prisoners. The second prisoner was found not guilty of robbery, but guilty of having received property which he knew to be stolen.

His Lordship said the Court was determined to do its best to stop the robberies now rife in the Colony. He sentenced four of the prisoners to four years' labour each, and ten strokes with the "cat." The other prisoner received 12 months' hard labour.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., held during the week, it was decided to apply shortly for power to increase the capital of the Company to $3,000,000; to capitalise the Reserve Fund of $600,000 by issuing one bonus share for every old share; and to issue a further 120,000 shares at $10 per share to shareholders, leaving 60,000 shares to be issued at some future date, should the necessity arise. The new capital will be required for the extension of the Company's plant. The necessary extraordinary meetings for the purpose will be called in due course. It is not anticipated that the above issue will take place until the commencement of the Company's next financial year, viz., March 1st., 1920.

ARMED MEN ON THE PROWL.

A WAISTCOAT AND A DAGGER.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a dagger.

Defendant stated that he picked up a waistcoat, which was lying in the street, and found the dagger in one of the pockets.

Inspector Macdonald stated that the waistcoat did not fit the man. Defendant was noticed by a Chinese constable acting in a most suspicious manner in Sai Wo Lane and was arrested. He was searched and the dagger was found upon him. Nothing was known against the man, but witness hoped the Magistrate would take a serious view of the case owing to the numerous fights which had occurred lately in the West Point district.

Mr. Lindsell sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour.

A CONTRADICTORY DEFENCE.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. N. L. Smith with being in unlawful possession of a dagger in Queen's Road East.

Defendant stated that he was returning home after a visit to a friend in Wanchai and went into a latrine. To his surprise he found a dagger sticking in the wall. He pulled it out and took it away.

Mr. Smith: A dagger is a dangerous thing.

Defendant: Yes, but this is not a dagger; it is only a file. I am not a robber.

A Chinese detective stated that defendant was arrested at 11.15 p.m. in the company of three others, who ran away. Concealed in a girdle tied round his waist was the dagger.

Defendant: I was walking along the street, when I trod on a banana-skin and slipped. The constable then introduced the dagger on to my person.

Mr. Smith: Three weeks' hard labour.

THEFT ON THE HIGH SEAS.

TWO SINGAPORE DEPORTEES IMPRISONED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, two Chinese deportees from Singapore were charged with stealing 270 guilders, 120 Singapore dollars, and a quantity of clothing, belonging to a steersman on board the *Kum Sang*, which arrived from Singapore on Tuesday.

One of the defendants stated that he picked up the guilders on the deck of the steamer. The clothing belonged to him. The other defendant claimed the Singapore dollars.

Complainant stated that he missed the money and clothing three days' before the vessel reached Hongkong. A friend informed him that the defendants had robbed him. A friend had given him the money to take to Shanghai. He identified the clothing because of a red silk band on the coats and trousers.

It was stated that the defendants had been banished from Singapore for life and were on their way to China.

Mr. Smith sentenced the defendants to three months' hard labour each.

OPIUM CASE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, two Chinese youths were charged with being in unlawful possession of eighteen taels of opium.

One of the boys claimed the opium as his property.

Sergeant Fallon stated that the two boys arrived from Canton, with the opium concealed in a wooden box. The boy who admitted the offence had informed witness that the box belonged to his brother, who was a broker in Hongkong.

Mr. Lindsell remanded the case for the production of the brother as a witness.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG C.C. v. CRAIGENGOWER C.C.

The following will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club against Craigengower Cricket Club on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground to-morrow, play to commence at 2.15 p.m. sharp.—R. P. Thursfield (captain), R. A. Brand, E. W. Day, E. J. R. Mitchell, G. Blaker, D. E. Donnelly, P. G. de Paravicini, A. Burnie, J. D. Humphreys, W. W. Mackenzie and R. A. Green.

I.R.C. v. C.S.C.C.

The following will play for the I.R.C. in a league match against the C.S.C.C. on the latter's ground to-morrow at 2.15 p.m.:—A. H. Rumjahn (captain), A. el Arculli, G. C. Earde, S. H. Ismail, S. D. Ismail, M. B. Suffiad, A. A. Rumjahn, G. Partabrai, E. Moosdeen, R. Rumjahn, and R. Nazarin. Reserve: E. Sadick.

K.C.C., "A" v. C.R.C., "A."

In this home match to-morrow at 2.15 p.m., Kowloon will be represented by:—H. Overy, E. Carr, D. Blenkiron, N. L. H. Railton, L. E. S. Hodge, A. O. Brawn, W. T. Elson, R. H. Jewsbury, E. J. Edwards, T. M. Cochrane and L. J. Blackburn.

K.C.C. v. C.R.C.

This League match will be played at Causeway Bay, to-morrow at 2.15 p.m. The following have been selected for the Kowloon team:—J. P. Robinson, J. Stalker, P. H. Cobb, A. A. Claxton, C. J. Stapleton, E. L. Braga, B. D. Evans, D. M. Goodall, R. Pestonji, K. R. Macaskill and A. de Sousa.

FOOTBALL.

CLUB DE RECREIO v. SOUTH CHINA "B."

The following will represent the Club de Recreio in their first League match (Div. 2) against the South China "B," on Saturday (kick-off, 3 p.m.) on the Navy ground:—L. Hyndman; F. Ribeiro and V. Xavier; R. Hyndham, V. Britto, and H. Maher; H. Xavier, L. Franco, J. Lima, V. Conceicao, and C. Carvalho.

I.R.C. v. STAFF AND DEPTS.

The following will represent the I.R.C. in a league match (2nd. div.) against the Staff and Departments on the Military ground to-morrow at 3 p.m.:—O. A. Madar, Ali Salim, B. A. Hyder, G. A. Hyder, S. A. Ismail, A. Rahmin, C. G. Marker, O. Rumjahn, A. L. Andree, M. S. Hurteain (captain), and S. Rumjahn.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB

ENTRIES FOR THE FIFTH MEETING.

The following are the entries for the fifth Gymkhana meeting to be held at Happy Valley on November 1st.:—

FIVE FURLONGS HANDICAP:—Dalesman, The Card, Leander, Kirkdale, Excelsior, Lovejoy, Scotchbox, Snuffbox and White Fang.

GYMKHANA STAKES:—Rochester, Scotchbox, Pink Eye, Bend Or, Red Ensign and Malcolm.

DISTANCE HANDICAP:—Morning Star, Leander, Kirkdale, Excelsior, Tonic, Grayboy, White Chalk and White Fang.

CLASS HANDICAP, ½ MILE:—Dalesman, Morning Star, The Card, Leander, Kirkdale, Lovejoy, Rochester, Scotchbox, Snuffbox, Smokebox, Maybe, Bend Or, Gentle Cat, Burning Daylight, Alexander, Ringwood and Malcolm.

1¼ MILE OPEN HANDICAP:—Rochester, Scotchbox, Pink Eye, Maybe, Bend Or, Gentle Cat, Burning Daylight, Alexander and Malcolm.

HALF MILE RACE, LARSEN SUBS.:—Messrs. Dowbiggin & Sandes' Yeoman, Mr. Billiards' Cue, Mr. Dyer's Paddlebox, Messrs. Thomas & Ross's Geordie Mac, Mr. Moxon's Ruination, Mr. Dash's Jazzfly, Mr. Johnstone's Grey Sub. "Unnamed," Messrs. G. & G.'s The Cornet and Mr. Allsure's Rab.

REBUILDING JERUSALEM.

The International Zionist Commission have engaged Mr. Patrick Geddes, Professor of Botany, St. Andrew's University, for the planning of the new Jerusalem and its proposed university. With Dr. Weizmann, head of the British Zionist Commission, he is to leave immediately for Palestine and prepare a report for the Zionist colonies in Palestine and the towns of Haifa, Jana, etc. Professor Geddes will contemporaneously with the Palestine scheme organise a department of sociology and civics on behalf of Bombay University, and during the cold season will carry out Indian town-planning work, in which he was previously employed.

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[1415

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Branch Office of the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will, on and after the 27th October, be transferred to St. GEORGE'S BUILDING (Second Floor) Chater Road, Hongkong.
Telephone No. 200—P. O. Box 451.
RIGBY H. P. KEWLEY,
Acting Local Manager.
Hongkong, October 21st, 1919. [1414

TRY JAPANESE CHOW.

Sukiyaki Torinabe Chiri Yosenabe
Tenfura Kakimeshi
Just the season and best cooking
HOTEL CHITOSE
1st Class Hotel.
No. 6, Hau Fung Lane.
1397

WANTED.

FAMILY travelling to Europe in January will require NURSE to take care of 3 Children. First-class passage paid and salary for services.
Apply— Box No. 1416
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1416

WANTED.

SECOND ENGINEER for British Steamer "SISIMAN."
Apply—
GERMINAL CIGAR STORE,
18, Nathan Road, Kowloon.
[1411

WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE on the PEAK, Five or Six Rooms for twelve months or longer.
Apply o—
W L B,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1408

TO LET

A VACANT PLOT of Land at Yau-ma-ti.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.
[1417

TO LET.

A VACANT PLOT of Land, Praya East.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
[1395

TO LET

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
81

FOR SALE.

"MOUNT GOUGH" No. 131, THE PEAK. 6-Roomed House with Large Garden.
Apply—
LOXLEY & CO.,
York Buildings.
1255

WAI KEE

FLAG AND SAILMAKER.
No. 129, Des Vœux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE No 1833
[76

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON,
Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads
Tel. No. 2. Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.
Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.
TERMS MODERATE.
Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—
J. H. OXBERRY,
Proprietor.
81

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS are reminded of the HALF-YEARLY MEETING called for on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1ST, at 12.30 P.M. at the Offices of the JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annexe, Chater Road.
G. W. GEGG,
Acting Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, October 17th, 1919. [1402

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL on the 5th day of NOVEMBER, 1919, at Noon, when the subjoined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 20th day of October, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.
"That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."
Dated this 21st day of October, 1919.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
[1490

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons, with the exception of persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.
All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.
Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.
E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, September 22nd, 1919. [40

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[81

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON -BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavian, American, Continental, and South African Ports

THE Homeward Mail Steamer "DUNERA"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about NOVEMBER 12TH, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, if available, secured before departure from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.
Parcels will be received at the Office until 12 Noon the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. Apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
P. & O. S. N. Co
Post Box 112,
22 Des Vœux Road Central.

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA,

of the

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,

A Comprehensive and Complete Record

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

Is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS

with which is incorporated

THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,

Subscription, paid in advance,

$12 per annum. Postage

The World.

AUCTIONS

BY ORDER OF THE OWNERS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE
VERY VALUABLE BUILDING SITE
Situate at
KOWLOON POINT,
TSIMTSATSUI,
WITH LARGE FRONTAGE ON KIMBERLEY ROAD,
KOWLOON,
RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT

TO BE SOLD BY
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
THURSDAY,
The 30th day of October, 1919, at 12 o'clock Noon
by
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT
at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street,

The Property consists of:—

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as THE REMAINING PORTION OF KOWLOON INLAND LOT NO. 1154.

The Property is situate in a very desirable position ready for immediate building purposes.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from,

MESSRS. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,
1, Des Vœux Road Central,
Hongkong
The Vendors' Solicitors
Or From
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.
[1382

PUBLIC AUCTION

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

On FRIDAY,

the 31st day October, 1919, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his Sale Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Steamship "ASIA"

1061 tons now lying in Kowloon Bay in the Harbour of Hongkong together with all the furnitures, Store equipment and appurtenances now on board

IN ONE LOT

This ship is a Chinese ship registered in Canton and is constructed of steel. She has the following dimensions namely, Length 282 feet, Breadth 32 feet 6 inches, and Depth 18 feet, 9 inches, and her speed is about 10 knots.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale and for orders for inspections of the vessel please apply to—

MESSRS. KUNG YUEN,
222, Wing Lok Street,
or
MESSRS. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,
1, Des Vœux Road Central,
Vendors' Solicitors
or
to MR. GEO. P LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.
[1383

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, October 25th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central (Old Post Office Building).

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising:—

Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chairs, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror Wardrobes, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Wagons, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric boards and a long line of Sundries.

ALSO

1 Pleyee Piano.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, October 19th, 1919.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME

Flowers beautify and make attractive the Home as nothing else can do.

FOR SALE

Flower and Vegetable

SEEDS

GRACA & CO.,

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 630. 73

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
FINEST
OLD BROWN
LIQUEUR
BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD

SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 616

12

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 24TH, 1919.

THE DEFENCE CORPS AND DEMOBILISATION.

We notice that the Minister for War has announced that recruiting for the new volunteer Army is proceeding so satisfactorily that the demobilisation of the troops who were raised during the war will be complete by next April, and possibly sooner. This announcement naturally brings into greater prominence the question, which has already been the subject of some speculation, as to when the local Defence Corps will be demobilised. When the Compulsory Military Service Bill was introduced in August, 1917, we pointed out that there was nothing to indicate that it was a temporary measure designed to meet the special circumstances created by the war, but that, on the contrary, it provided that every person who was enrolled should remain a member of the Corps "until he is discharged, dismissed, or exempted." This point was raised on the second reading, and H.E. THE GOVERNOR refused to accept an amendment limiting the operation of the compulsory clause to the duration of the war. "I think," said Sir HENRY MAY, "that after the experiences of this war we shall hardly commit such a retrograde step as going back in any part of the Empire to a condition where universal military service is not regarded as essential." Our reply to this was: "We doubt if any British Minister would have the courage to express a similar opinion in the House of Commons, for one of the chief reasons why Labour is throwing its whole weight into the war is in order that militarism may receive its death-blow—not merely in Germany but throughout the world. The taste which the nation has had of a military *régime* is not likely to make it hunger for more. We are quite content, therefore, that the Bill—which, by making every male resident liable for military service for life, goes further than any proposal that we have ever seen submitted to the British public—should come up for reconsideration six months after the war and depend for its continuance upon the policy pursued by Great Britain and the Overseas Dominions." Events have shown that we understood better than Sir HENRY MAY the temper of our fellow-countrymen. The only point is when the voluntary system shall be restored. Sir HENRY MAY's exact words in this connection were "six months after the signing of peace," and to meet the objection to the permanent character of the Bill—an objection upheld by the Secretary of State—the Government subsequently introduced an amendment stipulating that the Ordinance should remain in force "only until the expiration of a period of six months from the conclusion of the present war." When did—or does—the war conclude? For all practical purposes it was over last November, when the last and most powerful of our enemies accepted an armistice under conditions which made it impossible for them to renew the conflict. The Peace Treaty, however, was not actually signed by Germany until June 28th. It has not been signed by Turkey even yet, and the news recently received gives rise to the fear that the negotiations with that Power may be very protracted. Are we to wait until they are at an end, and each of the treaties has been ratified by all concerned before we start to count the period of six months from the termination of the war? Under a recent Ordinance, we believe, the date of the termination of the war was defined as that which should be fixed by His Majesty by Order-in-Council, but in certain circumstances discretion was left to the Governor-in-Council to fix an earlier date. The matter is one of importance because, although the demands made upon the members of the Corps have not been very onerous lately, the cold season has arrived when the greater part of the work is done. The Ordinance provides for fifty drills a year, a musketry course as laid down in the current Army regulations, and a camp of exercise at which eight days' attendance, not necessarily consecutive, is compulsory. If the competent authorities feel that it would not be prudent to place the Corps upon the old footing even a year after hostilities have ceased it must be regarded as a sincere, if silent, tribute to the value of its services, especially while the great struggle was in progress. Those services are surely worthy of some tangible recognition. It will be noticed that a medal is to be awarded to the members of the Special Police at Home, and though, happily, out here we were never exposed to air-raids other dangers threatened. There was a period when even the Special Police had to keep their rifles and twenty rounds of ammunition always at hand in case of emergency. In any case, as we have pointed out before, general service medals are not the rewards of valour—there are numerous other "decorations" for that—but merely that which their name implies. They have been given in the past with far less justification than can be offered now.

One case of diphtheria was reported in the Colony on Wednesday.

The Commodore, Mrs. Gurner and Miss Gurner have returned to H.M.S. *Tamar* from the Peak.

If "War Tax" will send us his name and address as a guarantee of good faith we will publish his letter or such parts of it as we think proper.

In celebration of H. I. J. M.'s birthday am "At Home" will be held by the Consul-General for Japan on October 31st., at the Hongkong Hotel from 5 to 7 p.m.

The man who was charged with obtaining $100 by false pretences by assisting in the sale of his thirteen-year old wife and then claiming her was sentenced, at the Magistracy, yesterday, to six weeks' hard labour.

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse resumed duties as Deputy-Superintendent of Police, yesterday, relieving Mr. C. G. Perdue, A.S.P., who was acting for him. Chief Inspector Kerr, who was acting A.S.P., has reverted to his normal post.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.S.P., was seen apparently taking "joy-rides" round the Central Police Station compound, yesterday. On enquiry it was ascertained that he was testing a new type of rickshaw which it is proposed to put on the Hongkong roads shortly.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CABINET CONSTRUCTION.

PEKING, October 22nd.

It is understood that Parliament, which is sitting informally, consents to Chin Yung-peng forming a formal Cabinet.

Li Shih-hao will probably be promoted Minister of Finance, and Tsang Yu-hsing Minister of Communications, while Wu Ping-hsiang will be appointed Minister of the Interior.

JAPANESE POLICE INTRUSION TO BE CHECKED.

The Central Government has instructed the Tuchun of Kirin to prevent the intrusion of Japanese policemen, ostensibly for the arrest of Koreans.

DEATH OF AN EXPERIENCED DIPLOMAT.

Kao Erh-kien, former vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, who participated in the Macao delimitation, died last night. Educated in France, the deceased was an experienced diplomat and a man of high integrity.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS."]

TIENTSIN STUDENTS AGAIN ACTIVE.

SHANGHAI, October 23rd.

The students in Tientsin are again active. They held a meeting recently and decided to demand the dismissal of Yeung I-tak, the Superintendent of Police in Tientsin. They are also not satisfied with Kan Wan-pang as Premier.

MOVEMENT AGAINST YEUNG I-TAK.

Ha Shing-to, a lawyer, has made out eight charges against Yeung I-tak, one of which is that he was in favour of the movement made to appoint Yuan Shi-kai Emperor of China.

The students in Hankow have telegraphed to the Premier demanding the dismissal of Yeung I-tak.

THE TIBET QUESTION.

The Peking Government has decided to await the return from Paris of Lok Tsing-cheong, the Foreign Minister, before discussing the Tibet question.

CANTON SOLDIERS MARCHING AGAINST FUKIEN.

Li Han-ki, the Military Governor of Fukien, has telegraphed to the Peking Government that Canton soldiers are marching against Fukien soldiers.

INTERNAL PEACE.

Wong Yap-tong, the chief Northern delegate, has asked permission from the Peking Government to return to Peking. He made this request after a bomb was found in his residence.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANTUNG AMENDMENT DEFEATED IN THE AMERICAN SENATE.

WASHINGTON, October 17th.

Senator Lodge announces that he will move an amendment to the Peace Treaty to delete entirely the sections awarding German rights in Shantung to Japan.

Several Republican Senators have also notified their intention of proposing reservations in regard to the Shantung award.

LATER.

In the Senate, the Shantung amendment was defeated.

CANTON NEWS.

October 23rd.

THE FORMATION OF A REAL GOVERNMENT.

The Bill for the formation of a "real Government" was passed by more than 300 M.Ps. after being thoroughly discussed at the joint session of the two Houses yesterday. A Committee of members has been nominated by the Speakers to draft the project. The election of a President or Generalissimo of the proposed Government has not yet been decided but the Cabinet will be formed by the heads of various organisations.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

It is announced that the Post Office in Canton will issue money-orders from Canton to the East Indies and adjacent islands as from November 1st.

The Postmaster-General has reported that the censor sent by the Tuchun to the Post Office is accused of having stolen a bank-note from a letter passed to him for censoring. The Tuchun has accordingly ordered the dismissal of the accused and his detention for enquiries.

GENERAL LUK'S MOVEMENTS.

A message from Nanning states that General Luk Wing-ting suddenly arrived at Nanning on the 16th inst., accompanied by the ex-Civil Governor, Chan Ping-kwan. It is stated that Luk's visit to Nanning has surprised the people.

THE BIG STORES.

It is stated that, at the request of the committee of the big stores, Dr. Wu Ting-fang has interviewed the Chairman of the Students' Union and other leaders of the boycott and warned them that they must stop fomenting the movement, as the companies concerned have expressed regret for what they have done in the past and are eager to comply with any proposal that will remove misapprehensions. It is added that the companies have been requested to cease entirely dealing in "low grade" goods.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITAIN'S FINANCES.

WILL FURTHER TAXATION BE ESSENTIAL?

LONDON, October 21st.

Parliament reassembles to-morrow. The Members intend to press the Government to give an opportunity for the immediate discussion of national finances, which subject is at present engrossing general attention.

Lord Buckmaster moves, in the House of Lords, that further taxation is essential in view of the gravity of the financial position.

Mr. Lloyd George, yesterday, presided at a finance meeting of the Cabinet, which is considering retrenchment in public Departments.

Capt. Worthington Evans states that the pensions estimates have exceeded hundreds of thousands and will probably cost £105,000,000 this year.

Mr. Winston Churchill states that the economic position of the Empire is sound and strong, but the finances are woefully deranged, though superior to any except America's. All minds should be turned to the financial problem.

Enormous debt was the main cause of the rise in prices, therefore a substantial diminution of debt must be the first step towards the improvement of the purchasing power of money. The first object of the Government was to reduce expenditure. This was impossible in 1919 but must be achieved in 1920.

MORGAN'S RAISING A BRITISH LOAN.

NEW YORK, October 21st.

Messrs. Morgan & Co. announce the issue of a $250,000,000 British loan, the proceeds to be used to take up $135,000,000 worth of 5 per cent. British notes falling due on November 1st.

The remainder will be available for Britain's requirements here.

The flotation is expected to stabilise Exchange considerably.

TURKEY.

YOUNG TURKS' POWER GROWING.

LONDON, October 21st.

A Greek official statement asserts that the situation in the interior of Turkey is daily getting worse.

The new Cabinet, controlled by the pro-German Young Turk Committee, seems determined to resist the decisions of the Peace Conference as far as possible, and continues its efforts to exterminate all Christians.

A rupture between the Sultan and the Young Turks, who wish to replace him by Prince Mehmet Selim, is apparently imminent.

LETTLAND'S STRUGGLE.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

COPENHAGEN, October 20th.

A telegram from Riga states that the Lett Premier announced that a German attack on Ustdvinsk fortress, on Saturday night, was repulsed.

Several attacks near Friedrichstadt, 35 miles from Riga, were likewise repulsed.

The British and French Fleets continue to support the Letts, thus inspiriting the population.

AVIATION.

FIRST ATTEMPT FOR THE AUSTRALIAN PRIZE.

LONDON, October 21st.

The Australian airman, Captain G. C. Matthews, started from Hounslow this morning on his flight to Australia for the Australian Government's prize of £10,000.

MINING DISASTER NEAR PENZANCE.

BIG CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, October 21st.

Owing to the collapse of a winding engine, it is reported that at least 40 miners were killed and many injured in the Levant Mine near Penrance.

WORLD'S COTTON CONFERENCE.

SOME IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

NEW ORLEANS, October 17th.

The Cotton Conference has adopted the American proposal that the Congress place at the disposal of the War Finance Corporation $1,000,000,000 for the purpose of stabilising foreign exchange, also a sum sufficient to finance the exportation of at least 1,000,000 bales of cotton.

The Conference rejected the growers' recommendation condemning the sale of cotton on call and gambling in cotton, but adopted recommendations opposing the Government fixing of cotton prices and the embargo of cotton in peace-time, and demanding that the selling price of cotton should allow a fair profit.

Sir Herbert Dixon was elected President of the next Conference which will be held in England in 1921.

"TRAFALGAR DAY."

PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION AT HOME.

LONDON, October 21st.

On the occasion of "Trafalgar Day," the base of the Nelson column in Trafalgar Square was decorated with wreaths from numerous warships and naval bases, also from the Dominions' High Commissioners. Lady Fremantle placed a special wreath on the tomb of Nelson at St. Paul's.

Dean Inge preached a memorial sermon at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. He declared that, in spite of the disquieting symptoms, there was no proof that we were a decadent nation, but our best elements must unite and organise, for we were confronted with a hard struggle. Some scoffed at patriotism, but what would the scoffers give us instead?

Dean Inge remarked that the present day popular culture had no roots. One of the most needful things in national education was the inclusion of intelligent teaching of English history.

BRITAIN'S "GREATEST INDUSTRY."

PREMIER'S ADDRESS TO AGRICULTURISTS.

LONDON, October 21st.

Addressing a meeting of agriculturists in London, Mr. Lloyd George outlined the Government's policy as regards agriculture.

He emphasised that agriculture was the greatest industry in the country. The Government wanted to restore its previous prosperity.

We produced, before the war, two-fifths of the foodstuffs and imported three-fifths. During the war we produced three-fifths and imported two-fifths.

He urged the vital necessity of restoring the 4,500,000 acres of land which had gone out of cultivation since 1870. The cultivator naturally asked for security and it was essential to give him a guarantee covering a sufficient number of years to justify the farmer breaking up his land.

Moreover, the farmer must be protected when land is sold over his head. Therefore, it was proposed that his tenancy should be secured. On the other hand, there must be a guarantee that the farmer would do his best to get maximum production. The Government was determined to put agriculture upon a satisfactory basis and would secure credit for alleviating railage and transport costs, for increased technical instruction, and the promotion of labour-saving devices.

REDUCTION IN HOURS PROPOSED.

LONDON, October 21st.

The Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture passed a resolution warning the Government that a reduction in the hours of agricultural labourers would seriously limit home-grown food production and increase the cost of living, as well as diminish employment on the land.

THE CAULFIELD CUP.

WON BY LUCKNOW.

MELBOURNE, October 21st.

The Caulfield Cup result was as follows:—

Lucknow	1
Night Watch	2
Crome	3

Twenty horses ran. Lucknow won by half a neck, the betting being 9 to 2.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, October 17th.

The silver market is quiet.

LONDON, October 18th.

The silver market is steady.

THE WAR ON BOLSHEVISM.

BOLSHEVISTS CLAIM RECAPTURE OF OREL.

LONDON, October 21st.

A message from Moscow claims that the Bolshevists have recaptured Orel, and that they have defeated 19 regiments commanded by General Mamontoff near Voronesh.

NORTH-WEST ARMY NEARING PETROGRAD.

HELSINGFORS, October 20th.

The North-West Army, yesterday, occupied Pulkova, ten miles south of Petrograd.

General Vladimiroff, who recently escaped from Petrograd, has been appointed Governor General, in anticipation of the fall of the capital.

There was a heavy artillery duel yesterday between the Fleet and the fortress of Krasnajazorka. Afterwards, a great fire and explosions were observed.

EARLIER CABLES.

PETROGRAD PREPARING FOR A SIEGE.

LONDON, October 20th.

The War Office, in a *communiqué*, states that the garrison at Petrograd is reported to be preparing for a siege. Machine-guns are being posted on the house tops. Extra supplies of food are coming in.

A Baskir division, which rushed up from the interior for the defence of Petrograd, has been practically destroyed at Krasnoeselo.

The Bolsheviks claim that they have re-taken Krasnoeselo and Gatchina, and are driving back General Judenitch's army. These statements are not confirmed.

The latest telegrams confirm that a Bolshevik deputation at Gatchina, on October 17th., offered to surrender Petrograd if the city was guaranteed against bombardment. The reply to this offer is not stated.

THE IRRESISTIBLE VOLUNTEER ADVANCE.

LONDON, October 20th.

The War Office states that a South Russian *communiqué* explains that the Bolshevists' occupation of Kieff was but temporary. Reinforced by a new Division, they unexpectedly attacked on October 15th. Subsequently the Volunteers, reinforced, cleared the whole city excepting the western and north-western suburbs, where fighting was proceeding on October 17th.

Westwards of the Khoper River, the Cossacks, who continue to advance round the Bolshevist Division, have taken 5,000 prisoners and 27 guns.

South-west of Orel, 10,000 enemy troops, comprising Lettish and Chinese regiments, advancing to attack, were enveloped. Half the force was entirely destroyed and the remainder fled.

Thus, it appears that the Bolshevik attempts to recover ground lost in the past month failed with severe losses, and, in spite of reinforcements, the Bolshevists have been unable to stem the Volunteer advance.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RESULT OF THE RUSSHOLME BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, October 20th.

The result of the Russholme by-election is as follows:—

Capt. J. H. Thorpe (Coalition U.)	9,394
Dr. Dunstan (Labour)	6,412
Mr. W. Pringle (Liberal)	3,933
Capt. Crewdson (National Party)	812

CONSCRIPTION AT HOME.

TO BE ABOLISHED IN APRIL.

LONDON, October 20th.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in a letter to the Dundee Liberals, says that the building of the Volunteer Army is so satisfactory that conscription will be abolished in April, possibly earlier.

Over 3,750,000 have already been demobilised, and an additional 500,000 will be released by December.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

LORD LEVERHULME'S REMARKABLE VIEWS.

LONDON, October 20th.

Lord Leverhulme, in a remarkable speech at the Authors' Club, declared that the success of the nation depended upon the payment of high wages. Our handicap in competition with the United States was the low rate of our wages.

He declared that the recent unrest was perfectly natural, demonstrating that the British workman was ambitious, which was fortunate, because its absence would spell disaster.

He was confident that the ultimate advent of the worker on the Directorate would be the means of achieving the greatest imaginable industrial progress.

When the workers could share the responsibility with the Directors, having learned that by increased production and cheapened cost they could beat all competition and increase wages, English industrie would be second to none.

THE GERMAN OF TO-DAY IS THE GERMAN OF YESTERDAY.

MR. HUGHES ON THE PROBLEMS OF THE FUTURE.

CAUSE OF INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

Over 3,000 persons crowded Her Majesty's Theatre on August 25th., when Perth officially welcomed Mr. Hughes, Sir Joseph Cook, and Mr. Watt.

Mr. Hughes, who was received with a storm of cheers and with "He's a jolly good fellow," returned thanks for the cordial welcome extended to him. After recalling the dangers from which the Empire had emerged triumphant, he said: We have to-day victory. We have paid a great price for it. When I say we have paid a great price, I mean some of us have paid a great price. But all have reaped a great reward. All have been saved from a nameless and dreadful fate, for where Germany stands to-day there we should have stood. But we should have stood slaves beneath the lash of the slave master. The German ideal, had it been impressed upon us, and their government, had we been destined to endure it, would have robbed us of all the joy of life. This fair city of Perth, this glorious Australia of ours, this latest, this youngest of young Commonwealths, in the breast of whose citizens there burns, as a bright fire, the love of liberty, we should have been but pawns in the hands of the Prussian junker.

WAR AGAINST WAR.

But we have been saved from all that. God has been very good to us. Our soldiers have fought for us, they have endured, they have suffered, and now they come back to us triumphant. We have climbed out of the dark and slimy pit, over the bank, over the top, climbing the heights, and moving at last into the green and smiling plains that now lie stretched out before the people of the whole world, because, if we can ever be banished, then war has been banished, for if by the devices of man it has been decreed there shall be no more war, it has fulfilled its purpose, for it was a war not only of right against might, of our race against the German race, but it was a war against force, a war of civilisation against anarchy and disorder. It was a war of liberty against autocracy, against those in that vile conspiracy that was hatched in Germany for the destruction of you and me and ours

It has been said by some, even in this country and in England, where Germany has still many friends, that after all Germany was no more guilty than any other country. I believe, as I live, that Germany plotted deliberately for this war; that there was not one thing, from the assassination of the Archduke and the Archduchess down to that dark day upon which Germany let slip the dogs of war, that has not been plotted and planned and deliberately devised by Germany. (Applause.) The Kaiser is to be tried. They are to bring him up not for a crime, but for some offence against international law. I am not a vindictive man, and I would not put upon the shoulders of one man the iniquity of a great nation. The Kaiser may have been the figurehead; he may be guilty. He is guilty; but he is no more guilty than the 70,000,000 Germans who comprised the nation. (Cheers.) They have changed their governments in Germany now. They have wiped out the name of Hohenzollern and put in that of Ebert. They have put aside their emperors who ruled and reigned unchallenged, and a man of the people rules in their stead.

But I say the German of to-day is the German of yesterday. As he was, he is and will continue during this generation at least. In his heart there is still a burning passion for empire, and if by some stroke of fate his arm could be restored once more and the broken sword placed in his hand, he would plunge it as relentlessly as ever into the bosom of civilisation and destroy you and me and all of us as he did in 1914. I am under no illusion in regard to the Germans. What I thought of them then I think of them now. They have no friend in me. (Applause.) There are some who would treat with the Germans, would take them by the hand that is dripping with the blood of innocents, a hand that is stained with every crime it is possible for mankind to design and perpetrate. But I am not one of those. I shall not do them an injustice. I shall not treat them, as far as I have power, as they would have treated us. The world is wide. Let them keep their place and we will keep ours. (Applause.)

THE BOYS OF AUSTRALIA.

At the darkest hour when defeat seemed staring us in the face, when the legions of Germany were marching triumphantly in column of route, when Amiens was in sight, and the gateway of Paris wide open, these boys of Australia, of whom it was said by the friends of Germany at the beginning of the war, by those stalwart defenders of Australia, "We will wait here, and when the Germans come we will fight them; what can 100,000 Australians do!" I say that but for them we should not be here to-day. (Applause.) And I say that, not that my opinion on this question is worth a snap of the finger, but because the facts speak louder than words. Wherever the tide of battle ran strongest, wherever the fury was hottest, there were the Australians. (Cheers.)

When the full story of this war comes to be written, and the Homeric struggle around Villers Bretonneux comes to be set out in Australia with all their dramatic incidents portrayed, there is not one of you, not even the most indifferent, but shall be glad and proud that you call yourself an Australian, and so a fellow citizen of those men who fought for Australia on that day, who fought day in and day out, who fought under circumstances the most discouraging and depressing, and who maintained during the whole war that even calm, and confident front that marked the Australian soldier wherever he was. I have seen him during the war and after the war march down the streets of London as if he owned it—(laughter)—go through Paris as if it were his own estate. Wherever he was he was not to be mistaken as a citizen of any other country but Australia.

Wherever men speak of heroism and deeds of bravery the name of Australia is honoured. Men speak of the deeds of the Anzacs and of those who followed them so faithfully along the path of heroism. We rejoice that the Australians have played their part nobly and well. The war is over and peace has come.

PROBLEMS TO BE FACED.

We have won this war. We must pay the price. We can't hope to be the same as we were before the war. The war shook the whole world to its very foundations. Everything is in a state of unrest. New problems crop up and every day presents some new phase of them. Some problems that are age-old have become more acute. All these things have to be faced. The whole world is in a state of industrial unrest. We are like a great ocean which has been torn by the fury of a storm. The storm has passed away, but the waters are still wildly agitated. We are like men who have recovered from some frightful malary. Our body is full of humours. We are not normal, nor likely to be so soon. Much time will elapse before Australia can settle down as she was before the war. I hope that she will never be quite the same Australia. When we went into the war Australia was a young Commonwealth hardly conscious of her own existence, and certainly not proud of her own greatness. We were part and are a part—and I hope shall always be a part—of the Great British Empire.

This war has, owing to the valour of our soldiers, enabled us to take our place amongst the family of nations. The world has now recognised us as a nation. We had our representatives at the Peace Conference, who sat there on absolute equality with those of every other nation on earth.

Deep down in his heart the Australian soldier has confidence in himself and in his country. These are the essentials of the citizenship that is going to build up a nation such as this will be, for there is a great future before this country if we comport ourselves fittingly. We must hold the country and develop it. We have great and crushing burdens on our shoulders, and we must bear them. There are obligations in regard to the men who have returned, and we must discharge them to the uttermost farthing. Whoever goes short they must not.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

Of all these problems, perhaps the greatest is that of industrial unrest. It is not new. It has been here ever since I can remember. For 23 years I was one of those who fought beneath, and carried the banner of, Labour, I was one of those who was not satisfied. I never am satisfied, and I hope that I never shall be satisfied. I have no quarrel with men who are not satisfied. None whatever. I am not going to criticise the men—the men on strike. I am not going to say one word about them. I am only going to say that the problems that confront Australia cannot be surmounted on the basis of class warfare. We are not going to deal properly with these things if half the community regards the other half as enemies. We are citizens of a great Commonwealth. We are co-heirs of a great heritage, the greatest and fairest that has ever fallen to the lot of man. Throughout the world we read of strikes and rumours of strikes and discontent. Some of these things are inherent in the nature of man, and will last our time. Others are the aftermath of war. This country is no worse than any other in this respect. In England, France, and America every day shows some new strike. I ask why industrial unrest is greater now than before the war. One of the things which is fostering industrial unrest, nay, creates it, and is one of the greatest causes of it, is profiteering. (Cheers.) In England and in France profiteering is rife. In America it is rife. All over the world it is rife. But it must be stopped.

I shall not say how it is to be dealt with any more than I will say how we are going to deal with Bolshevism. But both these things must stop. We cannot have in a community this sort of free men and women to whom liberty has been given by the valour and heroism of our soldiers, men who are attempting to force their opinions down our throats willy-nilly. There is a way to govern this country, and that is under the Constitution. Every man and woman is equal before the ballot box. Let them choose their rulers, and let those rulers rule. (Cheers.) Let them make such laws as the people approve, and if they don't all approve they must respect. But when men say they will disregard the law and clutch by force the reins of government we must deal with the danger as with a thing which in its essence does not differ from the tyranny of the Kaiser or Czar. (Cheers.) We shall have no Bolshevism in this country, for the people have in their hands their own destiny. Neither shall we have any profiteering. (Cheers.) We must all sacrifice something for the country. Patriotism does not consist merely in getting on a platform and waving a flag and blowing a trumpet, and then putting your hand in your pocket with 40 or 50 per cent. profit. That won't do. If we face these difficulties in the right spirit, if we are determined that we will deal with these problems as sensible law-abiding citizens, we shall overcome them, and do justice to our soldiers and ourselves. We shall be able to make good, and reap the full benefits of victory.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPECIAL POLICE MEDAL.

CONDITIONS OF ISSUE.

A Royal Proclamation published in the *London Gazette* of September 5th., notified that, in "consideration of the faithful and devoted service rendered by members of the Special Constabulary during the war, and whereas we are desirous of distinguishing such service by some mark of our Royal favour, and also of providing a means of recognising continued and efficient service which may be rendered in the future by members of any Special Constabulary Reserve hereafter constituted," his Majesty has instituted a new medal, to be known as the Special Constabulary Medal. The decoration will be in silver, with the Royal effigy on the obverse, and on the reverse an appropriate design or inscription, and bearing on the rim the name of the person to whom the medal is awarded. It is ordained that the medal shall only be awarded to those who satisfy the following conditions.

1.—Shall have served as a special constable without pay during the war for not less than three years, and shall during that period have performed not less than 150 police duties; or

2.—Shall have served in a special constabulary reserve for not less than nine years, and shall have (a) taken an approved course of training in police duty; (b) voluntarily performed such actual police duty as may be required by the chief officer of police in accordance with any general regulations made by the Home Secretary; (c) been annually certified as efficient by the chief officer of police.

Provided that in the case of a man who has served both in the special constabulary during the war and in a special constabulary reserve, one year of service during the war (with not less than fifty police duties in such year) shall be reckoned as equivalent to three years' efficient service in the reserve, and less periods in the same proportion.

The medal will be awarded on a recommendation by the Home Secretary, to whom the names will be submitted by the appropriate Chief Officer of Police. It is to be worn on the left breast suspended from a riband of an inch and three-eighths in width, of which the central part (one-third of the whole) will be red, while the remaining parts will each have three longitudinal stripes of equal width, the central stripe being black and the other two white. In the case of those to whom the medal is awarded for service during the war, a bar or clasp is to be attached to the riband, bearing the words, "The Great War, 1914-1918." Crime or disgraceful conduct on the part of any person to whom the medal has been awarded will lead to its forfeiture.

NEED FOR POPULATION.

There are five millions of people in this country, in which a hundred millions could live easily. We must not live in a fool's paradise. There is no way by which five millions can hold a country of this sort unless we develop its resources to attract a sufficiency of people of our own sort and race to hold it against all comers. Our first duty is to our own, and then we must make this country one to which people will come from all quarters wherever our race has taken up its abode, so that we may develop its resources, and give to every man a chance. This is broadly the policy, I think to which we all stand committed. I do not believe in a dead level of quality that one man is a good as another. But everybody must have an equal chance, and we are not going to have this country monopolised for the benefit of the few. We, the people of Australia, must work hand in hand for our own salvation. There is no short cut to greatness or to safety. There are some men in this country who are now called Bolsheviks who were, a few years ago, called I.W.W. men and red raggers, who would lead the credulous to believe that in some way or other they can reap where they have not sown, that there is some way of living without work. There is not. (Cheers.) If we are to have wages and good times in this country it is to be the result of wholesome work. There is no other means of salvation, and those who tell you there is are either fools or knaves, who wish to climb on the shoulders of the people to rule and fool them.

TOLERANCE AND LIBERTY.

There are some who say that all is well in Russia. Well, never in the history of the world has there been enacted such sorrows as have marked the rule of Lenin and Trotsky. But in this country there is no talk of kings and rulers. The people choose their own, and it is our pride and privilege to have any law we like and ruler we please. We must have tolerance in this country, and, above all, we must must have liberty. (Cheers.) When the war waged I was for the war. No one ever had any mitapprehension as to what side I was on. I never believed in the red raggers. I am not a Bolshevist. I am simply a man of the people. I believe in government of the people. I believe in the rulers by the ballot box. I believe in constitutional order. I believe in the abolition of strikes. I believed in these things when I was a Labourist. During the years and years when I led Labour I never led them into a strike, but I led them out of it. I don't censure them; they are there stewing in their own juice. (Laughter.) There is no ill-will on my part, for they are doing what they think is right. They won't find an enemy in me, but let them keep to constitutional means, and I am their friend. Let them take some other course, and I am not. (Cheers.)

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

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having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all "oods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co, Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd October will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 9th October, 1919, or they will not be recognised.

All Broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 21st October, at 9 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, October 13th. 1919 [1393

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO and STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Oct. 28th, 1919, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Oct. 28th, 1919, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 21st, 1919. [1422

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO. (APCAR LINE).

"GREGORY APCAR,"
Arrived Hongkong on Oct. 21st, 1919,
FROM CALCUTTA, RANGOON AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,

Hongkong, October 21st, 1919. [1421

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"RHESUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after Oct. 22nd.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Oct. 28th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before Nov. 12th, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 22nd, 1919. [1424

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ARISTOCRATS IN EXILE.

RUSSIAN PRINCES WHO BEG FOR A LIVING.

There is a Russian boy-prince in Helsingfors who goes practically barefoot. His boots, given to him by a compassionate neighbour, would be spurned by a tramp. They are without soles, and he limps painfully as he picks his way over the hard, cobbled streets.

The barefoot prince typifies the plight of many of the best Muscovite families. The silent suffering and unshed tears of these people—the flotsam of the old *régime*—would make a story full of pathos, fit to raise the pity of many a hardened class fanatic. There are thousands of Russian families enduring the direst hardships of poverty and the agonies of long months of mental and physical torture just because their gentle birth constitutes them the hated enemy of the Russian proletariat. Some of them are living in misery under the Red Terror, daily awaiting the executioner; others are enduring a bitter exile in Scandinavian countries, anxiously looking forward to the day of their deliverance. Many of them would help themselves if they could, but they were never taught to earn their living, so nobody will employ them.

The barefoot prince is but a rung lower on the ladder of misfortune than many of his kind. In the busiest restaurant in Helsingfors a grey-haired man of aristocratic bearing plays second violin. He is an ex-colonel of the Russian Army, and was a rich man before the revolution. He is a pathetic figure.

MISERY.

Living in a cheap flat overlooking a squalid courtyard in Helsingfors, there is a Russian nobleman who has put all the splendour of the past behind him, and now keeps the wolf from the door by baking pastries. He works at night, and his wife retails the cakes during a daily round of the restaurants.

On a recent visit to the frontier region, a Russian ex-colonel of the Imperial Guard, who was wounded in Galicia, drove me from the station to my hotel. In a threadbare suit and dingy straw hat, he drives an even dingier droschky, and is quite used to carrying luggage and taking "tips."

Society leaders who once helped to grace the Czar's Court can be seen here any day in faded finery which would be discarded by a London workgirl. Princes and counts who once owned half a dozen stately homes and vast lands now live in obscure lodgings and make a frugal meal in cheap restaurants at the same table as the humble clerk or typist.

There are others who might improve their lot but for the rather common Russian failing of shirking moral responsibility. But, apart from such cases, there are thousands of these sufferers whose plight arouses the deepest pity.—*Daily Express.*

WHY IS LIFE A MAZE OF INJUSTICE?

THE PRESENT CHAOS.

Is there a solution to the riddle of social justice, this maze of bitter inequalities which makes up life?

Mr. Stephen Leacock, the brilliant professor of political economy at McGill University, Montreal, who has acquired wide fame as an equally brilliant humorist, is discussing this question in a series of powerful articles in the *Sunday Express*.

What is the remedy for the injustices of life? "I am not one of those," says Mr. Leacock, "who are able to see a short and single remedy. Many people would settle it at once with the word 'Socialism.' Here, they say, is the immediate and natural remedy.

"I confess at the outset that I cannot view it so. Socialism is a mere beautiful dream, possible only for the angels. The attempt to establish it would hurl us over the abyss. Our present lot is sad, but the frying-pan is at least better than the fire."

Mr. Leacock begins by examining the present conditions—riches and poverty jostling each other; labour chaos, reckless waste, crying poverty, industrial suicide on the horizon. "This is a time such as there never was before. It represents a vast social transformation in which there is at stake, and may be lost, all that has been gained in the slow centuries of material progress. For the time being the constituted governments of the world survive as best they may, and accomplish such things as they can, planless, or planning at best only for the day. Never was there a moment in which there was greater need for sane and serious thought."

REASONS.

Mr. Leacock passes to one of the reasons for the present conditions—the era of invention, which has widened our horizon and increased the powers of man, while at the same time, paradoxically, keeping man still poor and making him work as hard as ever.

"If the ability to produce goods to meet human wants has multiplied so that each man accomplishes thirty or forty times what he did before, then the world at large ought to be about thirty or forty times better off—but it is not.

"Mankind, mad with the energy of activity, would seem to pursue the fleeting phantom of insatiable desire. The observer might well remain perplexed at the pathetic discord between human work and human wants. Something, he would feel assured, must be at fault either with the social instincts of man or with the social order under which he lives.

"And herein lies the supreme problem."

The period of five years of war has shown it to us in a clearer light than fifty years of peace.

"Great as is the destruction of war, not even five years of it has broken the productive machine. The reason is now plain. Peace, also—or peace under the old conditions of industry—is infinitely wasteful of human energy.

"Not more than one adult worker in ten, a leading American economist has declared, is employed on necessary things. The other nine perform superfluous services. War turns them from making the glittering superfluities of peace to making the grim engines of destruction. But while the tenth man still labours, the machine, though creaking with its dislocation, can still go on. The economics of war, therefore, has thrown its lurid light on the economics of peace."

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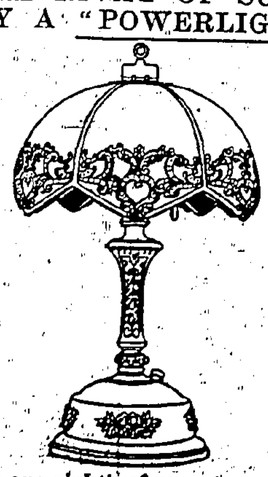

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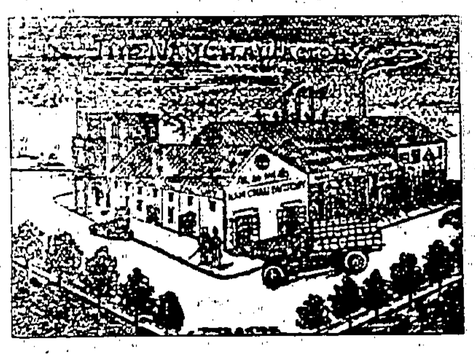

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TRADE CONGRESS.

DIRECT ACTION AND INCREASED PRODUCTION.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The Trade Union Congress opened at Glasgow on September 8th., and Mr. G. H. Stuart Bunning delivered his presidential address. After paying a warm tribute to those who fell in the war, and to the valour of our fighting forces, he proceeded:—"I had hoped, and I know you had hoped, that at this Congress we could say there was peace everywhere in the world. Unhappily, this is not so, and, still more unhappily, we are involved in a war with Russia which is thoroughly unpopular with the working-classes of this country. (Cheers.) That feeling has been illustrated in many ways, and the Government is running a grave risk by ignoring it. The great war was not all loss, and, among other things, it proved the strength and necessity of trade unionism. It is curious to remember that at the beginning of the campaign there were quite well-meaning people, and even a number of trade unionists, who argued for the cessation of trade union effort during the war. It is well to remember this, just as it is well to remember that many of those who are now abusing trade unions were almost tearfully appealing to them for help during the war. It is not too much to say that the enormous output of military material needed for the war could not have been attained without the cordial assistance of the trade union movement. That assistance was asked by responsible Ministers, it was freely given, and it is well to remind the public. Then there are those, some within our own ranks, who are always discovering that the Trade Union Congress is played out. The answer to them is to be found in the figures of affiliated membership for this year, a record total of 5,965,426. (Hear, hear.)

"It is a vast army, and leadership in it brings great responsibilities. It is, therefore, not always possible to act as simply and as easily as may be desired, and during the year the action of the Parliamentary Committee on the important question of direct action has been misunderstood and misrepresented as an attempt to prevent trade unions from expressing their convictions on certain definite subjects. It was not so intended. The request to the committee was to convene a special congress to consider whether a recommendation should go to the unions to ballot their members as to whether the members would strike in the event of certain demands to the Government being refused. It was suggested that our responsibility would end with the calling of the Congress, and would thereafter remain with the delegates. But if the moment ever arrives when the Parliamentary Committee takes that mean and cowardly view of its responsibility, that moment will end the usefulness of the committee. (Hear, hear.) To have called the Congress would inevitably have identified the committee with the policy of a national strike on political matters, and from that aspect the committee had to view the question. Consider for a moment the exact position of affairs. This congress has never yet fully accepted the policy of a national strike on the industrial matters which are its primary function. I do not think it has ever seriously discussed the national strike on a political issue, still less on several political issues on some of which there were sharp divisions among our own people.

A DESPERATE GAMBLE.

"We were, therefore, asked to do something for which there was no precedent by executives who could not say definitely whether their own members were behind them, and we were asked to do this at a time when, dark though was the outlook, there were bright spots in the sky. The working people of this country, who had never lost hope or confidence in the blackest days of the war, were to be asked to accept the gospel of despair in the hour of victory. Whatever the result of the proposed special congress, it would have been disastrous to us had it rejected the proposal to ballot members on the national strike. It would have stereotyped the very policies it would desire to condemn. Had it passed the resolution on them and the members had rejected it at the ballot the result would have been a miserable and tragic fiasco. But it might have been declared. What then? There were prominent men who sincerely believed that upon such a manifestation the Government would immediately reverse its policy. I cannot share that view, nor even understand how it was arrived at. The present Government is not renowned for courage, but, driven to bay as it would have been, it must have fought. If the Government fought, it meant revolution. The project, therefore, resolved itself into a desperate gamble with the lives of men, women, and children for the stakes. The Parliamentary Committee, therefore, might well hesitate to call a congress. As to direct action itself, I do not believe in industrial strikes on political matters. (Hear, hear.) In other words, I do not despair of constitutional methods. (Hear, hear. There is no political reform, however great and far-reaching, which the working people of this country cannot achieve by the ballot-box, and direct action is a confession of failure. It is not necessary to make that confession. The evidence is against such necessity, and so I am opposed to direct action on political matters. It is only right to say that the suggestions of direct action are due largely to the conduct of Ministers themselves. It is easy for a Minister to make his speeches and promises, and at some subsequent date point out safeguarding phrases here and there. But the real test of speeches is not the construction of the sentences, but the effects they are intended to produce and do produce.

"When the Prime Minister spoke of conscription at the General Election the effect produced was that the Government, if re-elected, would almost immediately abolish conscription. When Mr. Churchill said in Dundee that the railways were to be nationalised the effect produced was that the Government would proceed with that policy forthwith. When Mr. Lloyd George appealed to employers and workpeople alike to meet together and hammer out a new industrial policy the only thing which could be read into that appeal was that if agreement were reached the Government would carry it into effect. Yet every member of the Joint Committee of the Industrial Council knows that the Hours' Bill to be introduced into the House of Commons differs largely from the unanimous agreement arrived at by employers and workpeople. These are the things which destroy confidence, and give rise to the feeling that the Prime Minister, to tide over a temporary difficulty, will make any promise with no intention of carrying it out, careless of what may happen in the future to his country or his reputation.

INCREASED OUTPUT.

"Reference to the Industrial Council naturally brings up the question of increased output. The world is five years behind, the wastage must be repaired, the lost time made up, and so there must me an increase of productivity. But this will not be obtained by screeching 'Slackers' at us. For one thing, it is not true, and if it were, that would not be the way to get it altered. It is not wonderful that after five years of persistent effort, of long hours, and sometimes insufficient and unpalatable food, that some weariness should be noticeable. It is not strange that men who have been fighting for years in the most awful conditions should require some little time to get back their old skill and aptitude. It is remarkable that this is not more pronounced, and on those who charge us with deliberate slacking lies a burden of proof which they will not find it easy to discharge. This question of increased output was raised at the Joint Industrial Committee, when thirty leading employers sat with thirty Labour men and women, and we met the challenge of the employers by saying, 'Prepare your case as to output, and we will prepare ours on the causes of industrial unrest.' We proffered our case in a document which has been issued to the world. To this day we have not received the employers' case on output. Let it be clearly understood that increased output can only be obtained by the co-operation of both employers and employed, and that we are willing to do our share. (Hear, hear.) The position of the miners during the past few months has been that they have been fighting for an item which has been on our programme for many years—the nationalisation of mines. I do not intend to discuss the merits of the Sankey or any other report, as the matter will come up in its proper place, but I know that I voice the feeling of Congress when I thank the miners for their fight—(hear, hear)—and assure them that this Congress is not weakening on the question of nationalisation. (Hear, hear.)

"The Parliamentary Committee's report deals with a varied field of activity, and there are one or two items to which I would call special attention. Two years ago you expressed your belief in the international trade union movement, and instructed us to take steps to revive it at the proper moment. The difficulties in the way were very great, and one of them was the position of the General Federation of Trade Unions. If I refer to that difficulty, it is only to announce that it was overcome, and for the first time a fully representative British delegation attended a Trade Union International at Amsterdam in July. It was, perhaps, too much to expect that the war clouds would have entirely rolled away, and that representatives of nations so lately at one another's throats would settle down amicably at once. At all events, that is not what happened, but a great deal was done in getting together a conference representing 13,000,000 workers from fourteen countries, and some progress was made towards the foundation of a real international.

THE LABOUR CHARTER.

"You will also be called upon to deal with the proposed World Labour Conference in Washington, an immense project with which your committee has been directly connected from the beginning. What is called the Labour Charter was first drafted by a committee in Paris, of which Mr. G. N. Barnes was chairman, and four members of your committee, along with Mr. Arthur Henderson, also took part. It is a great and bold idea to bring together representatives of the State, the employer, and the worker, to consider how the world may be made a better place in which to live, and to bring the most backward nation to the position of the most forward. There are difficulties ahead, but these may, indeed, must be, surmounted. (Hear, hear.) We possess in this country a vast body of trade unionists. Amalgamation and federation are binding them more closely every day. We are within measurable distance of a maximum working week of forty-eight hours for all, and of a system which will abolish sweated wages everywhere. We have close and harmonious relations with the great co-operative movement, and that, with our working understanding with the Labour Party, denotes the setting up of a machine of irresistible and incalculable benefit to the working people of this country. But we have grievous faults which must be remedied. Precious time is devoted by the Parliamentary Committee to the consideration of disputes between unions which ought never to arise, and which, if they did rise, ought to be settled without the bitterness and acrimony so often imparted. Then the discipline of the movement is deficient. I do not disguise from myself or try to hide from you that officials and executives make mistakes, but unofficial strikes and the repudiation of agreements are the worst ways of dealing with those mistakes. Victories won that way are dearly bought, for they destroy the moral of your own elected leaders, and, worse still, impair public confidence in the integrity and honour of trade unionists. I agree that changes are necessary in the constitution of some of our unions, and that the rank and file should be consulted more freely. But whatever we do we must uphold the reputation of trades unions to keep the bargains they have made. We have successfully emerged from the period when trade unionism was connected in the minds of many people with the destruction of machinery and the burning of factories. We have earned a place in the respect of the nation because we could be trusted, and it is essential that we should retain that respect. Moreover, we may confidently look forward in a short time to a Labour Government. No Government can continue to exist which does not enjoy the confidence of the people, and that confidence can only be obtained and retained by a well-founded belief in the integrity of the party which provides the Government. It is the weakness of the present Administration; it must be the strength of ours. I appeal, therefore, for that loyalty within ourselves and that discipline without which we shall degenerate into a rabble and fritter away our strength in internal disputes. (Cheers.) And now a final word. The great war is over. Let us not seek to carry it on either in this congress or elsewhere. There is so much to do that there is no time to waste in hatred. Hate destroys, and it is our function to construct. Let us therefore so construct that we leave behind us a lasting foundation for peace and a beautified and happy country. The world has been shattered into bits. Let us conspire to mould it nearer to the heart's desire."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
"TAIYUAN"	5th Nov.	10th Nov.
"CHANGSHA"	23rd Nov.	28th Nov.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

October 22nd.

Tung Shing, British str., 1,173 tons, Capt. McAinsh, from Newchwang and Dalny, with a general cargo, including beans.—J. M. & Co.

October 23rd.

Chee Shing, British str., 1,190 tons, Capt. Matthews, from Tientsin and Wei hai wei, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.

Chushan Maru, Japanese str., 1,040 tons, Capt. Miyanohana, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal.—O. S. K.

Kolyn, British str., 1,168 tons, Capt. Bird, from Hongay, with a cargo of coal.—Thoresen & Co.

Sugo Maru, Japanese str., 1,770 tons, Capt. Shinji, from Moji with a general cargo.—T. K. K.

Song Ma, French str., 234 tons, Capt. Bertin, from Haiphong and Pakhoi, with a general cargo.—Lapicque.

Wo Sang, British str., 1,127 tons, Capt. James, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. "*Empress of Russia*" left Manila on October 21th, at 2 a.m., and is due at Hongkong to-morrow at noon.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kitano Maru* (European line) left London for this port *viâ* the Suez Canal on October 18th., and is expected here on November 21th.

PASSENGER.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *Sunning*, on October 23rd, for Shanghai:—Mr. L. J. Lacey, Mr. F. Paterno, Mr. G. J. Walters, Mr. F. S. McIlroy, Miss S. Hawkins, Mr. G. Albert, Mr. A. Taylor and Mr. E. E. Lever.

Per s.s. *Chinhua*, on October 24th., for Singapore:—Miss C. Montgomery, Mr. A. M. Ludgate, Mrs. Van der Kemp, Miss J. E. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hoddes, and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Bower.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 23rd.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.04	30.10	30.08
Temperature	68	62	73
Humidity	66	81	51
Wind Direction	North	North	ENE.
" Force	3	3	2
Weather	c	b	b
Rain	0.77		—

Highest open-air Temperature on 22nd...68

Lowest open-air Temperature on 23rd ..61

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	From	Expected on or about	Will Leave On or about	For
TJIKINI	JAVA	26th Oct.	2nd Nov.	SHANGHAI
TJIMANOEK	JAVA	24th Oct.	6th Nov.	JAVA
TJILIWONG	JAVA	31st Oct.	7th Nov.	JAPAN
TJISALAK ...	JAVA	1st Nov.	—	—

*Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

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NEW CARGO STEAMERS

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Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.
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Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

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"ICONIUM"	About	Oct. 29th.
"SEATTLE SPIRIT"	About	Nov. 10th.
"WHEATLAND"	About	Nov. 11th.
"ENDICOTT"	About	Nov. 17th.
"ELKTON"	About	Nov. 19th.
"WESTERN KNIGHT"	About	Dec. 7th.
"ELDRIDGE"	About	Dec. 10th.
"EDMORE"	About	Dec. 24th.

For PORTLAND direct.
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"WEST HARTLAND"	About	Nov. 10th.
"WABAN"	About	Nov. 15th.
"NISHMAHA"	About	Dec. 11th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

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SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"PRINZESSIN"	1st Nov.	3rd Dec.	13th Dec.
"KHIVA"	1st Nov.	3rd Dec.	13th Dec.
"NOVARA"	7th Dec.	8th Jan.	17th Jan.

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

		Due Bombay about
"DUNERA"	12th Nov.	29th Nov.
"DILWARA"	16th Dec.	3rd Jan.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong (about)	Due Calcutta About
"JAPAN"	24th Oct. at 12 P.M.	15th Nov.

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, etc.

		Due Yokohama about
"DUNERA"	26th Oct. at 10 A.M.	29th Oct. (Shanghai Weihaiwei)
"NOVARA"	7th Nov.	21st Nov.
"DILWARA"	4th Dec.	7th Dec. (S'hai)

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Steamer	For	Date of Arrival	Date and Time of Departure
"ST. ALBANS"	Sydney, via Queensland Ports	30th Oct.	3rd Nov. 3 P.M.

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"EURYMEDON"	via Panama	30th Oct.
"EURYCLOCHUS"	via Panama	20th Nov.
"CITY OF NEWCASTLE"	via Suez	30th Nov.
"KNIGHT TEMPLAR"	via Panama	22nd Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For	Steamers	To Sail
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Fri., 24th Oct., 2 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Sat., 25th Oct., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"WOSANG"	Tues., 28th Oct., D'light.
NEWCHWANG via DALNY	"TUNGSHING"	Tues., 28th Oct., 2 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Tues., 28th Oct., 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN, via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO	"CHIPSHING"	Thurs., 30th Oct., D'light.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri., 31st Oct., 2 p.m.

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MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

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(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

Steamers	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Empress of Japan	Nov. 12	Dec. 3
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12
Empress of Japan	Jan. 7	Jan. 28
*Monteagle	Jan. 3	Jan. 27
Empress of Asia	Jan. 22	Feb. 9
Empress of Japan	Mar. 3	Mar. 24
Empress of Russia	Mar. 11	Mar. 29
*Monteagle	Mar.	Apr. 15
Empress of Asia	Apr. 8	Apr. 26
Empress of Japan	Apr. 28	May 19
Empress of Russia	May 6	May 24
*Monteagle	May 28	June 22
Empress of Asia	June 3	June 21
Empress of Japan	June 23	July 14
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19

Passage Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Empress of Russia 16,850 Tons Reg. / Empress of Asia 16,850 Tons Reg. — Gold $553

Empress of Japan 6,000 Tons Reg. / Monteagle 6,163 Tons Reg. — Gold $485

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Vessel	Due Hongkong
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	31st Oct.
"GLENGYLE"	4th Nov.
"GLENAPP"	15th Nov.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENADE"	16th November ...	GENOA & LONDON
"CARNARVONSHIRE" ...	20th November ...	LONDON & ROTTERDAM
"CARDIGANSHIRE ...	23rd November ...	GENOA & LONDON
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	4th December ...	LONDON & ANTWERP

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

AGENTS: { The Glen Line, Ltd: / The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co: / Owners of "Shire" Line:

Tel. No. 215, sub. ex. 23.

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Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1...	REGULAR SERVICE FOR FREIGHT BETWEEN HONGKONG, BANGKOK AND OR SINGAPORE.
NANYO MARU No. 2...	
NANYO MARU No. 3...	
SODEGAURA MARU...	
KYODO MARU No. 13...	
TAMON MARU No. 1...	
ASOSAN MARU	
CHEIAN MARU	

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—

M. KOBAYASHI,
Agent,
Tel. 140 and 155. Top Floor, King's Buildings.
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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal) EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Passport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

15

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

to

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

abject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
or to Reiss & Co., Canton. General Agents.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail	
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 24th Oct.,	8 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 25th Oct.,	4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 27th Oct.,	3 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LIANGCHOW"	On 28th Oct.,	10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 28th Oct.,	Noon.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HOIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 30th Oct.,	10 A.M.

☛ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

☛ BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36 4

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW. AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina ...	FRIDAY,	24th Oct., at	Noon.
"HAIHONG" ...	Capt. J. W. Evans ...	TUESDAY,	28th Oct., at	1 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart ...	FRIDAY,	31st Oct., at	1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

3

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Nov. 5th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Dec. 2nd, 1919.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Dec. 31st, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 41 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Chater Road

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave H'KONG about	Due at M'SEILLES about	Due at L'DON about
PRINZESSIN...	1st November	3rd Dec.	13th Dec.
KHEVA	1st November	3rd Dec.	13th Dec.
NOVARA	7th Dec.	8th Jan.	17th Jan.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave HONGKONG about	Due BOMBAY about
DUNERA	13th Nov.	29th Nov.
DILWARA	16th Dec.	3rd Jan.

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

S.S.	Leaves H'KONG (about)	Due CALCUTTA about
JAPAN	24th Oct. at 1 P.M.	15th Nov

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about	Due YOKOHAMA about
DUNERA	26th Oct. at 10 A.M.	29th Oct. (Shai Weihaiwei)
NOVARA	7th Nov.	1st Nov
DILWARA	Dec. 4th	7th Dec. (Shai)

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice

Parcels Measuring not more than 2½ft. x 2ft. x1 will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Vœux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents. 1

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

SUWA MARU (omitting Manila)	Saturday,	1st Nov., at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU	Saturday,	22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

KAGA MARU	Friday,	31st Oct., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA MARU	Friday,	14th Nov., at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU	Saturday,	25th Oct., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	Wednesday,	19th November.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, SAN Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOKIWA MARU	Middle of November.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU	Sunday,	2nd November.
YAMAGATA MARU	Beginning	of November.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

KANAGAWA MARU	Sunday,	2nd Nov.
NAGATO MARU	Wednesday,	19th Nov.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU	Saturday,	22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU	Saturday,	20th Dec., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TOSAN MARU	Monday,	27th October.
TAMA MARU	Thursday,	30th October.
KAWACHI MARU	Friday,	21st October.
MISHIMA MARU	Wednesday,	5th Nov., at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, L'pool, Antwerp, R'dam H'burg etc.)

DELAGOA MARU (London, Antwerp & Hamburg)	Monday, 27th October
TOYOOKA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)	Thursday, 30th October.
TATSUNO MARU (London, Antwerp & Hamburg)	Middle of Nov.
TENSHIMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)	End of Nov.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 228 & 223 S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS,

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
* SHINYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 29th
* PERSIA MARU	9,000	Nov. 14th.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Nov. 28th. (from Kobe)
KOREA MARU	20,000	Dec. 12nd
* NIPPON MARU	11,000	Dec. 6th.
TENYO MARU	22,000	Dec. 18th.

* omitting Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.
TAIYO MARU	17,300	Jan., 9th, 1920.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2274 and 2275. T. DAIGO, Manager. King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"SPHINX" ...20,000	On or about 29th Oct
	"ANDRE LEBON" ...20,000	On or about 14th Nov.
MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT-SAID	"PAUL LECAT" ...10,000	On or about 2nd Nov
SHANGHAI	"SCHARNHORST"	On or about 30th Nov.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURTET.
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"CELEBES MARU"	Saturday	8th November.
"ALPS MARU"	End of	November.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES. RIO DE JANEIRO. SANTOS. MAURITIUS DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SEATTLE MARU"	Monday,	17th November.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"INDUS MARU"	Tuesday,	4th November.
"SAIGON MARU"	Beginning	of November.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service

"SHISEN MARU"	Saturday,	1st November.

SYDNEY. MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND. N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"MADRAS MARU	Middle	of November

VICTORIA. VANCOUVER. SEATTLE. TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee at St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU"	Thursday,	13th November.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG. TAKAO via SWATOW. AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

'SOSHU MARU"	Friday,	24th Oct., at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU"	Sunday,	26th Oct., at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA.
Manager.
Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons, 10,200 tons, 11 000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING"	"CHINA"	"NILE"
Nov. 4th.	Nov. 22nd	Dec. 27th.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

Prince's Buildings. O. H. RITTER Freight and Passenger Agent. Ice House Street. Tel. 1243.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Japan	*Nikko Maru*	24th Oct.
Shanghai	*Suiyang*	24th Oct.
U.S.A., Canada and Shanghai	*Empress of Japan*	24th Oct.
U.S.A., Canada and Manila	*Dimera*	25th Oct
Straits	*Tosan Maru*	26th Oct.
Straits	*Tama Maru*	29th Oct
Straits		

OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per	Date
*Swatow, *Amoy and Formosa via Takao	*Seshu Maru*	Friday, 24th, 8.00 A M
Macao	*Sui An*	Friday, 24th, 8.30 A M
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong	*Hanoi*	Friday, 24th, 9.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Quinnebaug*	Friday, 24th, 11.00 A M
Straits Bangkok and Calcutta	*Japan*	Friday, 24th, Noon.
Philippine Islands	*Yuensang*	Friday, 24th, 2.00 P M
Macao	*Chunchow*	Friday, 24th, 4.30 P M
Japan via Nagasaki	*Rhesus*	Friday, 24th, 5.00 P M
Hoihow and Pakhoi	*Alicorne*	Thursday, 24th, 5.00 P M
Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand, via Thursday Islands	*Nikko Maru*	Saturday, 25th, Registration Letters 8.45 A M 9.30 A M
Sandakan	*Hinsang*	Saturday, 25th, 11.00 A M
Macao	*Sui Tai*	Saturday, 25th, 1.30 P M
Shanghai and Norsa China	*Yingchow*	Saturday, 25th, 3.00 P M
Macao	*Chunchow*	Saturday, 25th, 4.30 P M
Macao	*Sui An*	Sunday, 26th, 8.30 A M
Shanghai, and North China	*Dimera*	Sunday, 26th, 9.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	*Amakusa Maru*	Sunday, 26th, 9.00 A M
Amoy and Islands	*Tuning*	Monday, 27th, 2.30 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Woosang*	Monday, 27th, 5.00 P M
*Swatow and *Bangkok	*Luanyehow*	Tuesday, 28th, 9.00 A M
Shanghai and North China	*Sulysang*	Tuesday, 28th, 10.00 A M
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dalmashkodi, Egypt and *EUROPE via SUEZ. The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday 27th Oct., at 5 p.m.	*Peleus*	Tuesday, 28th, Registration Letters 9.45 A M 10.30 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Ha Hsing*	Tuesday, 28th, Noon
Dairen	*Tsingtao*	Tuesday, 28th, 1.00 P M
Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta	*Kumsang*	Tuesday, 28th, 2.00 P M
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	*Kaifuk*	Thursday, 30th, 9.00 A M
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dalmashkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES	*Kaga Maru*	Friday, 31st, Registration Letters 9.15 A M 10.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Mexico*	Friday, 31st, NOVEMBER— Monday, 3rd, Registration Letters 12.15 P M 1.30 P M
Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Port Darwin	*S. Alberes*	

FOR NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE"

will be despatched for NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL on or about

December 1st.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents

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WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

SALES DEPT.—14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL,

OFFICE—KING'S BUILDINGS

MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

WORKSHOP—138, PRAYA EAST.

General Engineering & Electrical work.
Repair work of any description.
Electro-Plating (Silver and Nickel).
Tinning a speciality.

ELECTRIC ACCESSORIES
AND
FITTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

HONGKONG AGENTS FOR:—

BROSSARD MOPIN & CO.

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WEATHER REPORT.

October 23rd, at 11.45.—No returns from Vladivostock, Weihaiwei, Japan, Formosa or Cape St. James.

Pressure changes since yesterday are small at all reporting stations.

A strong anti-cyclone is central over the lower Yangtze Valley.

Fresh monsoon may be expected along the south-east coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 72.53 inches, against an average of 79.87 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E., winds, fresh; fine to cloudy.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 24th to 03th October, 1919.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water H'kong Standard Time.	High Water Height	Low Water H'kong Standard Time.	Low Water Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	24	m 10 17	5 9	m 3 25	2 2
		9 18 a	7 3	3 10 a	3 3
Satur	25	m 11 0	5 6	m 4 14	1 9
		9 41 a	7 4	3 38 a	3 5
San.	26	m 11 41	5 3	m 4 55	1 9
		10 5 a	7 5	4 4 a	3 7
Mon.	27	0 21 a	4 9	m 5 35	2 0
		10 31 a	7 5	4 26 a	4 0
Tues.	28	1 4 a	4 8	m 6 18	2 1
		10 59 a	7 4	4 45 a	4 2
Wed.	29	2 34 a	4 5	m 7 5	2 2
		11 31 a	7 2	4 33 a	4 4
Thur.	30			m 8 1	2 4
		No infor.	high-	nor	low water

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

	October 23rd.
On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	4/6
Bank Bills, on demand	4/6-1/32
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	4/6-1/32
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	4/6-1/32
Credits, at 4 months' sight	4/6
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	4/6
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	—
Credits, at 4 months' sight	827
On New York.—	
Bank Bills on demand	92⅜
Credits at 60 days' sight	91⅜
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	220
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	220
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand	133⅜
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos	192½
On Singapore.—On demand	188
On Batavia.—On demand	136
On Haiphong.—On demand	nom.
On Saigon.—On demand	nom
On Bangkok.—On demand	nom.
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	$ 4.50 n.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	$31.80
Bar Silver, per oz.	65½d.

Subsidiary Coins.

	Per cent
Hongkong...20 cents piece	...$0.00 Discount
Hongkong ..10 "	... 0.03 "
Canton .....20 "	... 2.00 Premium.
Canton .....10 "	... 0.00 "

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
N. J. STABB.
Chief Manager

Hongkong November 2nd, 1919 10

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED,
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 20,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	" 27,500,000
Reserve Funds	" 6,530,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Pinan, Shinchiku, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Ako.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaja, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
2, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, September 20th, 1919. 152

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 2, Queen's Road Centl.

Paid-up Capital $2,000,000.00

Directors:
Mr. PONG WAI TING, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shou Son, | Mr. Kan Ying Po,
Mr. Li Koon Chun, | Mr. Chan Kai Ming,
Mr. Mok Ching Kong, | Mr. Fung Ping Shan,
Mr. Wong Yun Tong, | Mr. P. K. Kwok,
Mr. Chan Ching Shek, | Mr. Ng Chang Luk.

Chief Manager:—KAN TONG PO.
Assist. Manager:—LI TSE FONG.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months at the rate of 3 % per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 % per annum.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.
[1050

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—6, Des Vœux Road Central
Hankow Branch:—Panoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2%, 4%, 5%, respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. USANG LY,
Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. 901

"COMMANDER"

"Commander" stands supreme in it's power to satisfy the most fastidious smokers. It is a mild, pleasing cigarette made in a "Super Size"....

"Commander must be smoked to be appreciated"

Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd. London

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China), Ltd.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	F. 75,000,000
PAID UP	F. 37,500,000
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)	F. 25,000,000
Chairman of the Board of Directors	André Berthelot
General Manager	A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:

Marseilles	Canton
Peking	Saigon
Shanghai	Haiphong
Tientsin	Yunnanfu
Hongkong	Vladivostock
Haipol	Foochow

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Général pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.
London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. BOUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

Hongkong, September 10th, 1919. [88

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed "	1,500,000
Paid-up "	750,000
Reserve Fund & Rest	785,700

Bankers:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Branches:

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bhara	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	KualaLumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).			

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES,
Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, April 11th, 1919. [64

THE BANK OF CHINA
中國銀行

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED IN CHINA BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 22ND NOVEMBER, 1917.)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$12,278,800
Reserve Funds	3,197,400

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

(PEKING): Haiting, Tungchow. (NORTH): Miyun, Chohsien, Pahsien, Niulansan, Hsuanhua. (CHIHLI): Tientsin, Paotinfu, Lutai, Tsinhaisien, Sangfang, Shuntehfu, Tangshan, Taming, Cholunsien, Weinsien. (MANCHURIA): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Taitsihar, Newchang, Liaoyuanchow, Heho, Hsinmingfu, Tsonanfu, Harbin, Dalny, Antung, Tiehling, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan, Suiwafu, Hailunfu, Ninguta, Kungchuling, Liaoyang, Fuyu, Yenchi, Kaipingsien (HUPEH): Hankow, Shasi, Ichang, (HUNAN): Changsha, (KIANGSU): Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wusih, Hsuchowfu, Tungchow, (SOUTH): Tsinkiangpo. (SHANTUNG): Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tenghsien, Lintsinhsien. (SHANSI): Taiyuanfu, Yunsheng, Sinkianhsien, Tatungfu. (HONAN): Kaifung, Chowkiakow, Hsuhsien, (KWANGTUNG): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiungchow. (FUKIEN): Foochow, Amoy, Hankong, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Santuao. (CHEKIANG): Hanchow, Shaoshing, Huchowfu, Kashing, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen (KIANGSI): Nanchang, Kiukiang, Kanchowfu, Chintenchen, Chian. (ANWHUI): Wuhu, Ankiang, Pangfow, Luchowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan. (SZECHUEN): (KWEICHOW): Kweiyangfu, (SHANSI): Sianfu, Hangchungfu. (SUIYUAN): Kweihwating, Paotowchen (TSAHAR): Kalgan, Fengchen, (URGA): Urga, Hailatao.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 15th, 1919. 371

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£2,100,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROCKATT,
Manager.

Hongkong, April 8th, 1919.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/—=$15,000,000	
Silver	$21,000,000
	$36,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Court of Directors:
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Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR—Deputy Chairman.

J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.	P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
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Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.	W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.	

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum
" 6 " 3½ " " "
" 12 " 4 " " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager

Hongkong, July 11th, 1919. 9

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves	50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mongtze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Vladivostock
Hanoi	Pondichery	

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 21st 1918. 108

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